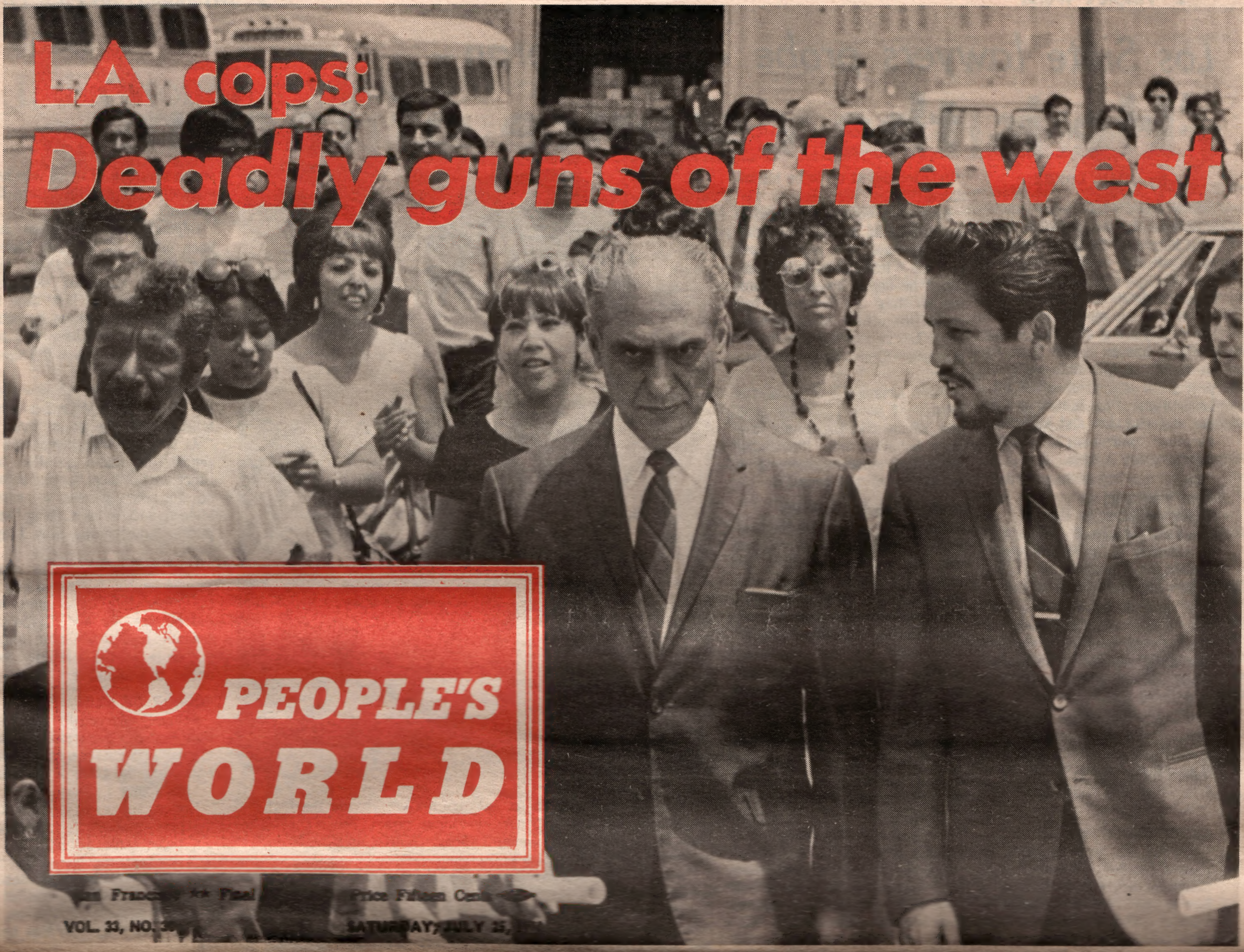
LA cops: Deadly guns of the west



PEOPLE'S WORLD

San Francisco ** Final
Price Fifteen Cents
VOL. 33, NO. 3[illegible]
SATURDAY, JULY 25, [illegible]

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD Roybal and community leader Abe Tapia join protest against slaying of Mexican nationals by Los Angeles police.

By SAM KUSHNER

LOS ANGELES — Sitting on the bed in a bullet riddled room in an East Seventh street building, Ramon Sanchez and Antonio Ojeda described how police had shot down two of their friends in cold blood.

Ojeda had a bandage on his forehead and a cast on his right leg resulting from the July 16 police attack which left the others dead.

It was a Thursday night, Sanchez said in Spanish, There was a knock at the door and he and his friends thought it might be a drunk knocking down the door. At no time, Sanchez and Ojeda insist, did the knockers identify themselves. "They didn't say anything. They just knocked down the door and started shooting."

Twenty-two year old Guillermo Sanchez went to open the door. "He was received by a bullet that went through his stomach," said Sanchez. It killed him instantly.

Sanchez and Ojeda say, contrary to police reports, the hallway outside the room was not dark but well lit as was the room in which they sat.

Sanchez said he tried at one point to escape through a second stroy window at the rear of the house but police stationed there "started to shoot at me from below and missed me." He said he "felt the wind from their bullets" and tried to get under the bed.

As the bullets started to fly, Sanchez says he shouted a warning to his cousin Beltran Sanchez (brother of Guillermo). Beltran started for the same window. Trapped in the crossfire of police bullets streaking through the room, Beltran either failed to hear or ignoed his brother's warning. His jump was a death leap. The police bullets found their mark.

"UNFORTUNATE"

To Mayor Sam Yorty the police killing of two young Mexican nationals that Thursday night is still another "unfortunate and lamentable incident." To the Chicano community here it represents only the latest example of organized police murder of what one of the cops who fired the fatal shots described as people of "Latin type."

So great has been the outrage of the Chicano community here that it is being credited with the fact that seven officers — five from Los Angeles and two from San Leandro — were formally charged Tuesday with manslaughter and assault as a result of the killings.

None of the men in the apartment were armed. After the police "had done the shooting and created the destruction," Sanchez said, the officers identified themselves and told the remaining men to put up their arms.

Sanchez said none of the Mex-

(Continued on back page)

Reies Tijerina gravely ill

Special to The People's World

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — Reies Tijerina, imprisoned leader of the Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres, is reported in poor condition at the federal prison medical facility at Springfield, Mo. after throat surgery.

Tijerina was sent to Springfield from La Tuna, Texas, where he had been serving a two-year sentence growing out of the incident at Echo Amphitheater in Carson National Forest, in October, 1966. He was convicted of "aiding and abetting an assault" on two Forest Service employes, when they were hustled up to a picnic table for a mock trial. He has been in prison for a year.

The operation which he underwent at Springfield, June 1, was not successful in removing a tumor from his throat. According to his son, Reies H. Tijerina, who returned from visiting him at Springfield, the leader of the land grant movement has lost 35 pounds, due to malnutrition. He cannot swallow solid food, and has not been given the soups and other liquid nourishment which he has requested. The tumor, although reported to be not malignant, is increasing in size and making it more difficult for him to swallow.

An action seeking his release on a writ of habeas corpus was filed July 18 with the U.S. Court of Appeals at Washington, D.C.

Farm workers are closing in on Delano area

SANTA PAULA, Ventura Co. — More than 500 striking workers who were members of an independent, unaffiliated union are continuing their walkout under the banner of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

This was but one of a recent series of fast moving developments in the campaign to organize farm workers.

Agreements were reached by UFWOC with nine Porterville area growers last Saturday. The union now has about 35% of all table grape growers under contract.

These growers handle more than a million lugs of grapes annually. Also included in these new agreements are other crops of the growers who are now under contract. These include plums, walnuts and citrus fruits.

Included among the growers who signed up are Sierra King Vineyards, Kaplan Produce, Cameron Brothers, Konda Brothers, Teapot Dome Vineyards, Sierra Slopes Vineyards, Milce Vineyards, McClosky Brothers and John L. Chrisman.

GROWING STRENGTHT

The latest union contract victories further tightens the circle around the Delano area growers who, in the main, are still holding out against the union.

The growing strength and influence of the union was inadvertantly admitted by a farm labor contractor who met on the state capitol steps in Sacramento with Republican Senators John Harmer and H. L. Richardson, two far rightists.

Cornelio Macias complained that "the growers just want that bird on their boxes," referring to the union's label which is stencilled on boxes of grapes picked on unionized ranches.

Included in his delegation were contractors and wives of contractors who have long maintained that "the farm workers are happy and want no part of Chavez."

Now, like Gov. Reagan they are demanding representation elections on the ranches.

Farm labor contractors, long the hiring power in the fields, are particularly hard hit by the union's hiring hall contract provisions which free farm workers from domination by the contractors.

Two other farm labor strikes are of significant interest to the union movement.

In San Luis Valley, Colorado, lettuce strikers have succeeded in getting many of their fellow workers to join the strike.

They have asked UFWOC to represent them.

In Salinas a Teamster's Union strike has cut sharply into shipments from the Salinas-Watson-

(Continued on back page)

Los Siete lawyers probe cop McGoran –

'He is the essence of racism'

By JUAN LOPEZ

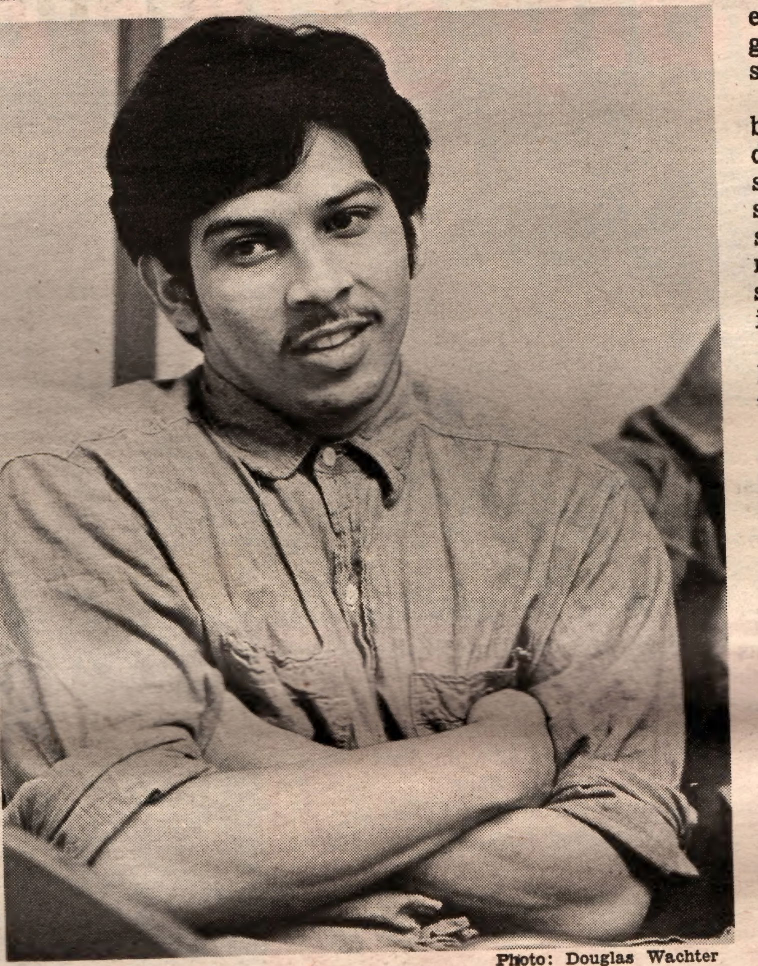


Photo: Douglas Wachter

DANILO MELENDEZ is on trial for his life despite the fact that no witness will say he's done anything wrong. He is one of Los Siete de la Raza, six young Latinos on trial in San Francisco charged in the killing of a policeman.

He faces the gas chamber despite the fact that the chief prosecution witness, McGoran, the other cop involved in the incident, admits he never saw Melendez talking or associating with the other defendants and can't really say whether the youth was on the scene when the shooting occurred. Defendants maintain the dead cop was accidentally shot by his trigger-happy buddy.

SAN FRANCISCO—Six young men face the gas chamber in a trial here and the judge refuses to allow the defense to delve into the past behavior of the man the defendants say "should be on trial for murder himself."

Attorneys for the six young Latinos, known as Los Siete de la Raza, sought this week to prove that star prosecution witness Officer Paul McGoran was the one who shot and killed undercover patrolman Joseph Brodnik May 1, 1969.

Since the trial began they have attempted to picture McGoran's actions on that day as a natural reaction of a man who is referred to by defenders of the men on trial as a racist, trigger-happy cop and a liar.

On July 15, the second day of this cross-examination, Defense Attorney Michael Kennedy declared, "I want to unmask him. I can unmask him. I'm entitled to unmask him."

Kennedy told Judge Lawrence Mana he wished, through his cross-examination, to show McGoran for what he is, "a rogue cop, a brutal cop, a vicious cop."

JUDGE BARS PROBE

"He is the very essence of racism," chief defense counsel Charles Garry had declared earlier in the day. But Assistant District Attorney Thomas Norman had argued, "There is not authority to show McGoran is a racist and that is not an issue in this case at all."

And the judge, whom Garry has contended is limiting the defendant's "Sixth Amendment right to a fair trial," concurred with the D.A.

Garry said the defendants "do not feel they're getting a fair trial in this courtroom."

The next day the supposedly impartial hand of the judge appeared to add even more weight to the defense contention.

It began when Norman asked Mana to cite Kennedy for misconduct because of his line of questioning, and his manner and tone were intimidating the witness. Kennedy snapped back, "He's too doped up to be intimidated."

Kennedy's comment refered to the revelation the previous day that McGoran is a regular user of the tranquilizer Valium. When he began his cross-examination July 14, Kennedy had gotten the officer to admit having taken two of the pills in the previous three and one half hours.

When Kennedy brought up the subject of dope again the next day, Mana said the young lawyer's behavior was, "becoming more and more unbecoming of an officer of the court."

MEDICATION DOUBTED

Mana then added that the lawyer's use of the term "doped up" was unnecessary since the officer "is not in any way taking dope. He is taking medicine prescribed to him by his physician for a heart condition."

Kennedy took no time to react. He threw down the pointer he was holding, whirled around to face the judge, and shouted, "Get the jury out of here. I want the jury out of here because I have to respond to that and if I respond to that in front of the jury you'll lock me up."

When the jury of 16, including four alternates, had walked out, defense attorney R. Jay Engel argued the judge's statement was injudicious because it had not been determined whether the Valium pills, which McGoran is taking, were prescribed by a doctor. Engel added the judge had not even allowed the defense to examine the officer on whether he really needs the pills for a heart condition.

Kennedy said the defense could bring a doctor to testify that McGoran's problem is "psychosomatic" but it would rather prove that directly through cross-examining the officer.

The defense maintains McGoran insulted the young defendants, pulled his gun from under his sweater, and struck Gary Lescallett with it. In the scuffle that ensued, he accidentally shot and killed his working partner, Brodnik.

The prosecution has it, however, that the officer was hit by Lescallett and then beaten on the ground by the other youths. His gun, McGoran has claimed, was taken by Lescallett who then shot the other patrolman.

McGoran has said much to give credibility to the defense's accusation that he is a "psychological, pathological liar."

Kennedy said McGoran failed to make a "positive identification" of Danilo Melendez, when he was first shown pictures of the suspects.

The policeman contended, however, "I wanted to see the defendant in person." So, he said, he waited until the suspects were caught and brought on the police line-up before he "picked him (Melendez) out."

However, Kennedy maintained the officer had said at the line-up that he wasn't sure Melendez was present at the time of the shooting.

LIES ON MELENDEZ

McGoran, on the other hand, claims at the line up he said he was not sure but he thought Melendez was one of those who went upstairs after Brodnik ordered them to produce identification. Two days later McGoran said he was positive Melendez was one of those who had gone upstairs shortly before the shooting.

Beyond that McGoran has been unable to connect Melendez to Brodnik's death. He said when Melendez went upstairs it was the last time he saw him. He admitted he could not even say Melendez was not still in the house when the shooting occurred.

Moreover, McGoran now says he never saw Melendez even talking with the other five.

At one point the lawyer had to repeat the same question ten times in different words before he got the witness to admit Melendez had done nothing "suspicious" during the May 1 episode.

McGoran admitted he never saw Melendez talking to any of the other five defendants, nor did he see, he added, the defendant holding or even standing close to the allegedly stolen hi fi equipment.

"COLOR OF SKIN"

Kennedy charged the one thing that caused McGoran to stop the car and question the defendants "was the color of the skin" of the young Latinos.

Under heavy fire from the defense, McGoran's testimony got more contradictory.

In all previous testimony, the officer has claimed that during the May 1 episode he was hit in the face and knocked down to the ground where he was beaten.

He told the court early this year during preliminary hearings that while on the ground he went temporarily unconscious. Later, during the trial he revised his original testimony and said he temporarily "blacked out," but never actually lost consciousness.

However, the "Emergency Out-Patient Record," based on statements made on May 1 by McGoran to the examining doctor, states, "(McGoran was) hit in the face. Was not knocked down. Not unconscious."

The report says nothing about McGoran being beaten on the ground. Also, it makes no mention of any other abrasions or wounds outside of a broken jaw.

Hundreds of demonstrators have shown up in front of the Hall of Justice on Wednesday since the trial began. Picket lines during the noon hour are scheduled every Wednesday for the remainder of the trial.

FREE
LOS
SIETE!
VENCEREMOS

WEDNESDAY picketing at the S. F. Hall of Justice. Supporters are urged to join.

Walkout at Chrysler City of Commerce

By SAM KUSHNER

CITY OF COMMERCE — The 1,800 members of United Auto Workers Local 230 returned to their jobs here Monday at the largest Chrysler plant in the West after a three day work stoppage — the most recent shutdown in the battle against the company's get tough policy on the eye of national negotiations.

Several weeks earlier the local executive board, following usual practice, informed the management that all of its members would leave the plant at 3 p.m. at the end of the eight hour shift to conduct union business.

Line workers were putting in a nine hour day and others were working as many as 12 hours daily. On the day of the scheduled executive board meeting the company abruptly informed the union officials that permission to leave the plant at 3 p.m. was being denied.

On the day the company rejected the union's right to conduct its business company plant guards were prominently stationed in the plant in an obvious attempt to intimidate the local officials and the workers in the plant.

Ignoring the company order and the posted plant guards the union officials walked out of the plant at 3 p.m. and the workers on the line, incensed by the latest company attempt to whittle away traditional union rights, also walked out, shutting down the plant.

When the workers returned to the job on the following workday a number of workers, who had been disciplined by the company for participating in an unauthorized walkout last fall and who had been reinstated with the condition they would not do so again, were again disciplined.

This precipitated the second walkout which lasted three dys.

As a result of this plant shutdown the company announced it was firing local president Don Gezzi and H. J. White, chairman of the grievance committee.

Over 600 workers attended the local meeting July 14, more than had turned out for any local meeting within recent years. The workers were angered by the company action and vented their anger at the union regional representatives at the meeting who advised against another walkout. Many booed regional representatives of the UAW.

The membership voted overwhelmingly to once again shut down the plant. It was only after Gezzi urged the local members to handle the firings via the grievance route did the members agree to limit the period of the walkout. Once again the plant was shut down from July 22 through July 24.

In the background of the latest series of disputes is the growing anger of the workers with what they consider arrogant company actions on the eve of the national contract talks in Detroit. Their whole policy was one of just getting tough," one union official said in describing the company attitude.

"The company has been refusing to settle grievances, openly saying that it could win them back east at the higher level talks between top Chrysler management and the UAW international office."

The company has also been accused of following a capricious policy on overtime. Workers coming into work in the morning may be informed that the work shift that day might be eight, nine or twelve hours.

Recognizing the difficulty of resolving the local dispute on the eve of the national negotiations, the membership of Local 230 has reluctantly agreed, for the time being, to go the grievance route.

But the simmering anger which has three times erupted in work stoppages in recent weeks here is indicative of the mood of these Chrysler auto workers as national negotiations are getting under way.

Yerba Buena project halted by suit of tenants

By GORDON ELLIS

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty years ago, then District Attorney Edmund Brown made a recommendation about the South of Market area.

"Since this . . . is unsuited to residential use, it would seem sensible to condemn the substandard housing when a new public housing project is completed and give the evicted South of Market tenants first priority in the new area."

About two months ago, ex-Governor Brown, now Special Master of the Court in a South of Market housing case, made another recommendation.

He recommended that San Francisco's Redevelopment Agency build about 2,000 units of public housing in the South of Market district and that no redevelopment projects continue until the housing is built.

DOWNHILL

What's happened in those 20 years is that San Francisco's housing situation has been on a downhill treadmill.

Urban renewal has caused, by its own figures, a net loss of about 5,400 units of low-cost housing in the city.

You don't have to look far to find out why. It's because of projects like Yerba Buena, which was scheduled to tear down about 4,000 units of low-cost housing and replace them with 276 units of high-rent, high-rise housing as well as office buildings, garages, a sports arena and an Italian cultural center.

Rather than be forced out into the cold, however, the 1,500 remaining residents of the Yerba Buena area, between Third and Fourth streets in downtown San Francisco, got themselves into a group and hired a lawyer.

Their group is called Tenants and Owners in Opposition to Redevelopment (TCOR). Their lawyer is Sidney Wolinsky, of the Neighborhood Legal Assistance (NLA), a federally funded project.

There used to be more than 3,000 people living in the 12-block section scheduled for redevelopment but over the past few years 1,500 people have moved out of the area as it was slowly taken over for redevelopment.

A court ruling, handed down here recently by Judge Stanley Weigel, said that there are literally no apartments available at less than $100 a month. That's what most of the TOCR members pay now.

He ordered the redevelopment project halted until such housing was a priority in the Yerba Buena project.

Judge Weigel made it clear when he handed down the order, that by not having low-cost housing or at least a real plan for building it, that the Redevelyopment Agency was violating the law that set it up.

Weigel also made a finding that required consultation with minority group leaders. The Housing and Urban Development Dept. regulations call for such hearings before they will grant funds for urban renewal. They were never held for the Yerba Buena project.

Justin Herman, who heads San Francisco's Redevelopment Agency, is the man in whose charge the entire project rests.

He contends that it is "unfeasible" to build the required housing in Yerba Buena.

Among other things, Herman alleges that to build a chunk of low rent housing that large would create a mini-ghetto.

NO MORE MONEY

There is to be no further funding for the project now.

The aging residents of the area drop by Sidney Wolinsky's office at the NLA suite on Market street every so often just to see how things are going.

But the specter of time is what haunts them. If Justin Herman can afford it, he can wait two or three years for the current area residents to die off or move out.

Whether Herman's supporters like the Del Monte Corp., the real estate giant, Coldwell Banker, and Crocker-Citizens' Bank will go for this remains open to question.

The Redevelopment Agency has offered to give Yerba Buena residents special top priority for any new housing that they may be able to build.

This is exactly what Pat Brown recommended be done 20 years ago. Of course, in 1970, what it means is that names from Yerba Buena will go at the top of a meaningless list since there are no vacancies in low income housing.

It also means that people displaced from the Western Addition redevelopment sites, who were supposed to get top priority on any new housing, will now go further down on the list.

There really isn't too much of an answer to all this paper juggling except what TOOR and NLA have done. Stop everything until some kind of settlement is reached which won't leave thousands of people out in the streets or force them to double up in apartments that show to be already substandard. redevelopment's own statistics further work on the Western Addition renewal until the matter of just where on the vacancy list the Western Addition residents will be.

Maybe when all the urban renewal programs in the city are stopped somebody will take time to listen to the poor people for whom urban renewal has only meant fifteen years of "urban removal."

URBAN RENEWAL is not going to provide decent housing for these children, but will only take away their current homes to build high rise apartments they can't afford to live in.

La Raza Moratorium set for July 25th

OAKLAND — The La Raza Moratorium committee announced final plans for the march and rally to be held in Oakland, Sunday, July 26 with Corky Gonzales, Denver Chicano leader, speaking.

The rally and march are to protest the over 12,000 deaths of Spanish surnamed GIs in the Indochina war and to build support for a national Chicano Moratorium in Los Angeles Aug. 29.

Marchers should gather at Mary Help of Christian Church, 2611 East 9th st., at noon and march to San Antonio Park, Foothill blvd., between 15th and 16th sts., for the rally.

Chavez to lead big march in support of I-J strikers

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. — Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, will lead a non-violent march Saturday, July 25, to protest the use of scab labor and back the six and one half month old strike of the International Typographical Union against the Independent-Journal.

The march is sponsored by a committee of 25 union representatives, including the secretaries of nine Bay Area Central Labor Councils, the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The long, bitter strike has seen the company resort to scab labor, armed guards and police dogs against the strikers.

The newspaper has refused negotiations, mediation or arbitration to settle the dispute, and the only reply to strikers' demands has been an offer that would mean a $52 a week cut in wages.

On June 12, a group of Marin county clergymen called for mediation or binding arbitration in the dispute. Local 21 of the I.T.U. quickly accepted the offer, but the paper rejected the call.

Following the Independent-Journal's silence on the celrgymen's plea, a group of Marin citizens, including former state Democratic party chairman Roger Kent, Americans for Democratic Action vice-president Nancy Swadesh, and Marin Democratic chief Robert Pollitzer, circulated a letter asking the paper to start negotiations. The paper's reply was a $5 million libel suit.

Trade unionists and their supporters are asked to assemble at the Sir Francis Drake Boulevard-Miracle Mile intersection in downtown San Anselmo and march to the I-J building in San Rafael.

After a short picket line at the I-J building, marchers will walk to Albert Field in San Rafael for a mass rally. After the demonstration, car caravans will leave to tour shopping centers from Novato in Northern Marin, to Corte Madera in the south.

Assembly time is 10 A.M. and the parade starts at 11. Representatives of the I.T.U. Local 21, urged Bay Area unionists to turn out en masse, bringing union banners and signs to supplement Local 21 picket signs.

"An injury to one is an injury to all."

Greek freedom festival set

BERKELEY — A Greek cultural festival will be held Saturday, Aug. 1, at Tilden Park, Camp Padre area, from 10 a.m. on. A donation of $3 is asked.

A soccer game, Greek music, folk dancing and a Tavli tournament are only part of the activities.

An authentic Greek style dinner will be served from 1 to 3 p.m. Soublakia (leg of lamb), Pilafi (rice), Greek salad and Kouloura (sesame bread) are on the menu.

The California Committee for Democracy in Greece invites you to share the festivities and "the passionate will of the vast majority of Greeks for freedom and democracy." The money is to be sent to the families of Greek political prisoners.

For more information and tickets, call Demosthenes Bogdis, 251 Fairmont avenue, apt. A, Oakland, 835-8179 or 655-8167.

26th of July activities

SAN FRANCISCO — In honor of the 26th of July, a historic date in the Cuban revolutionary struggle, there are many events scheduled.

A rock dance benefit on July 26, dedicated to Los Siete de la Raza, is planned by the Venceremos Brigade and the Los Siete defense committee.

The dance is set for 8 p.m. at Sacred Heart Church, 546 Fillmore and admission is $1.50.

A demonstration in support of the Cuban revolution, against the war in Vietnam and to free all political prisoners is set for Friday, July 24, at noon in front of the Federal bldg., Polk at Golden Gate.

Works by three members of the Venceremos Brigade go on exhibit at Galeria de la Raza, 425-14th st., S.F. on Sunday, July 26. The gallery is open from 4 to 8 p.m. and admission is free.

Two of the three exhibitors are photographers, Jay Ojeda and Roberto Perez-Diaz. Both worked in Cuba cutting cane os Venceremos Brigade volunteers.

Ojeda's shots were taken in Cuba. Perez-Diaz has exhibits in Arte del Barrio which is currently touring the barrios in Southern California.

The third exhibitor is Gloria Osuna. Miss Osuna who is a potter and an actress, formerly with Luis Valdez' Teatro Campesino, will show drawings done while working as a Brigade volunteer.

Marin EOC tells Nixon to end Indochina war

SAN RAFAEL — The Marin county Economic Opportunity Council spoke out at its July 1st meeting against the Indochina war and demanded President Richard Nixon take action "without further delay" to end it.

The EOC said its "daily confrontation with the problems of the poor" which include "growing inadequacies in welfare assistance, housing, hospitals and remedial institutions" for the mentally ill had prompted it to call on Nixon to end the war and use the money to meet those priorities.

In addition the poverty group said it found "institutional racism rampant, while, all too often, our jails are used to house non-criminal people who need medical help . . ."

The EOC is part of the federally funded war on poverty.

PEOPLE'S WORLD

Published Weekly by The Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.

Executive Editor .... Carl Bloice

SAN FRANCISCO 94105. 81 Clementina St. Phone EXbrook 2-4602.

LOS ANGELES, 215 W. 5th St., Room 806. 90013 Phone 626-6616.

SEATTLE, Wash. 98111, 1408 16th ave. Phone EAst 9-9505. Rm. 606, MA 6-6616.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail to the U.S. and possessions, 1 year $7; 6 months $4.

Entered as Second Class Matter January 10, 1938, at the Post Office at San Francisco, California under the act of Marih 8, 1879. Second Class postage paid at San Francisco, Calif.

C&H workers out over 50 days

Sugar town closed by strike

By STEPHANIE ALLAN

CROCKETT — Sitting just under the Carquinez Bridge on the Sacramento River is the huge refinery of C&H Sugar.

It dominates the small town of Crockett which surounds it. Crockett is a one industry, one company town and C&H is the company.

Some 1,200 sugar workers here, members of Sugar Workers Union, Local No. 1 of the Seafarers Intl. Union, have been out on strike for more than 50 days and it's been tough in a town where the only jobs are at the refinery.

Archie Orullian, business agent for the union, says the issue is simple. Sugar workers at C&H don't make enough to live on.

Three days after the strike began, 40% of the workers qualified for welfare.

Orullian took a survey of the wage rates of the refinery workers as compared with the cost of living and wage rates of people in the surrounding area.

So although a C&H worker makes $25 a shift as the base rate and skilled workers make $31.67 a shift, they do not make enough to meet housing and living costs in the small town.

10 YEARS BEHIND

"Our people are 10 years behind in qualifying for a home," Orullian said. Their take home pay just doesn't meet most loan requirements of finance companies or banks.

Many wage earners in the plant, the BA said, who had families, had to supplement their incomes with food stamps.

In addition the union is asking for a three year contract with 19% pay increase the first year, 5 percent for the second and third years, pension increases and a cost of living clause with no ceiling on it.

The company has offered a 10% increase the first year, 5% for the second and third years, no pension offer and a cost of living clause with a 3% cap.

Orullian says the next move is the company's because the union won't accept the last offer. "The script has run out" for C&H, he said.

"They're not gonna' be able to operate this plant," he stated firmly, gesturing at the huge silent red brick building.

The refinery is C&H's only one in the continental U.S. They own a small plant in Hawaii, but the Crockett location is their main operation.

The company prepared for the strike by stockpiling sugar in warehouses scattered throughout the area. Local No. 1 members tracked down some of the supply and shut them down with pickets.

Teamsters and Intl. Longsoremen's and Warehousemen's Union members have supported the sugar workers' pickets whenever they showed up to shut down a warehouse. "But we don't know where they all are," Orullian said.

The strike is solid, though, and "union members are getting an education," said the BA.

The president of C&H, John Marshall, recently sent a letter to union members, threatening to move the plant if the strike wasn't settled soon.

Management also offered 20 cents more an hour to skilled workers in an effort to split the union membership. The Local No. 1 executive board rejected this.

These company tricks don't "work now with this new generation," Orullian said, although the tactics "confused a lot of people."

Most of the sugar workers, though, have five years or more in the plant. Orullian estimated that 30% had five years or more and 40% had 10 years or more seniority.

The union leadership confronted the C&H management two weeks ago in the company's offices in San Francisco in an attempt to meet directly with Marshall.

They were turned away, Orullian said. The union then offered to let Marshall come and speak to the membership, but he refused.

So the strikers stay out. Orullian spoke with pride of the union members, most of whom are risking everything they own by holding out.

"I believe in unionism," he explained, "it's what makes our democracy."

"Every company tries to break the union," he said, but the members of Local No. 1 will stay out until they win.

The impact on the town of Crockett has been enormous. The streets are deserted and stores are closed, even in the middle of a weekday.

But the members Orullian represents back what he says. One woman, in her early forties, said, "Talk to the business agent, he speaks for all of us."

As Archie Orullian said, until C&H settles, "they're not gonna be able to operate this plant."

Independent Journal

A COMMON sight during the demonstrations against the Independent-Journal in San Rafael were these lines of police. Their job — protecting scabs as they enter the plant, and harrassing striking workers. Cesar Chavez will lead a march against the newspaper on Saturday, July 25.

Ted Bronstein—ASMP photo

THESE WORKERS at Bethlehem Steel in Seattle, are lucky. Many of their fellow workers have been out of work for over a year, as unemployment in Seattle hit 10% last month.

Dried fruit dispute

SAN JOSE, Calif. — The dried fruit packinghouse members of Local 11, Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, voted by over 90% to reject an employer offer and to give their negotiating committee the power to call a strike.

The warehouse local, based in San Jose, has been negotiating with employers since their three year contract ran out on April 15.

The union is asking $1.00 an hour across the board raise, major medical-dental improvements, a pension plan for seasonal workers, union hiring hall, lowering of qualifying hours for most benefits, plus an improvement in seniority and discharge provisions.

The strike vote was taken after the employers offered a totally inadequate package on wages, fringe benefits and health and welfare. The offer was less than a dollar on all items.

For the first time in the union's history, there is a problem with retroactivity. Prior to this a contract had always been reached in September or October, with full retroactivity on wages. This time the packers have insisted that the proposed increases in wages and benefits will start when the offer is accepted.

Meanwhile, the situation is greatly complicated by the fact that Local 11 has been unable to achieve unity of demands and action with other workers in the same or related industries. The vast majority of these belong to two segments of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Teamster Dried Fruit Council, based in Fresno and representing some 4,000 workers, has already settled with some of the big employers like Del Monte and Sunsweet, as have teamsters in Yuba City, for fifty cents across the board raise over three years.

The Teamster State Council of Cannery Workers are presently in negotiations for some 35,000 workers in California. They, like Local 11, have taken strike votes, and at this point the discussions are deadlocked.

Local 11 has a membership of 50% women, and the high strike vote observers have noted, has demolished the myth that the women would never vote to strike in a secret ballot.

No deadline has been set for a strike as yet, and no new date has been set for the resumption of negotiations. The contract covers some 1,400 dried fruit packinghouse workers in Santa Clara, San Benito and Sonoma counties.

—CONN HALLINAN

On the LINE

SOMEHOW THE story got out. Something is going on behind the scenes relating to closer ties between the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association. The move is now a matter of public knowledge, but the motion is not, as has been suggested, merely the result of some kind of pressure from the East Coast Union.

The proposals range anywhere from close cooperation to merger and they are being pushed by some in the highest echelons of the ILWU. There appears to be opposition to it as well.

So far it's mums the word at ILWU headquarters but the matter is expected to come before the international executive board this week. More clarification could come out of that meeting.

It's practically inevitable that the question of the ILA will come up at the international convention next April.

• • •

TELEVISION CREWS have a new must when shooting on location these days — don't schedule any filming at stores which handle scab grapes.

On Tuesday, July 14, the crew of Mod Squad was on hand at a Lucky Store in Inglewood, Los Angeles. So were some 40 pickets from the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee who have been picketing 43 Lucky stores in Southern California because the chain insists on purchasing scab produced table grapes.

When Clarence Williams III, the star of the ABC series who plays the role of "Link," came on the scene he was approached by 19 year old Freddie Chavez, nephew of union leader Cesar Chavez. It took only a few minutes of discussion between them to decide that this was one picket line that Williams wasn't going to cross.

Harve Bennett, producer of the Mod Squad, said that many others involved in the production did not want to cross the picket line. UFWOC representatives said that the "many others" included union camera men and technicians who expressed their sympathy for the farm workers cause and had said they would not cross the line.

A Mayfair store was hastily selected as a substitute for the television production. It carries only union label grapes.

• • •

CONSUMER PRICE index has been rising at a rate of 6% a year. In 1939 the dollar was worth 100 cents. In 1949 it was worth 58.3 cents, in 1959, 48 cents and in 1969, 37.9 cents. "You've come a long way baby, to get where you got to today."

• • •

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, wants General Motors to get rid of their time clocks, "because they are nasty." Right on.

• • •

JAMES M. ROCHE, chairman of General Motors, has a salary of $760,000, plus bonus and stock purchase credits. Last week he referred to auto worker demands as "greedy." Oink!

—RINGO

17th Anniversary of July 26th Movement

How the revolution was born

HAVANA

By Dr. ELROY G. M. BRITO

It was the dawn of Sunday, July 26, 1953, the year marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti, the most outstanding figure of Cuban independence. The city of Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province of Oriente, slept deeply after a long night of parties, dancing and carnival festivities, traditional in that part of Cuba.

In the Moncada Fortress, the headquarters of the province's military district, only the sentinels struggled to keep awake in their posts, still under the effects of the many drinks they had before they went on guard duty.

Suddenly and swiftly, a group of young men, wearing army uniforms, looking as if they were returning from the carnival, silently seized the sentinels and penetrated the fortress.

They were followed by another larger group. Their aim was to take the key positions of the military post and relay the necessary orders to other military units in the province (the largest and most populated in Cuba).

They were to announce over the radio that the struggle for Cuba's liberation had begun and that the ouster of the tyrant Batista was imminent.

PLANS THWARTED

However, things did not go as planned. Someone inside the fortress was not asleep and realized that the men who were entering the fortress did not belong to the army.

He sounded the alarm and awoke the sleeping solidiers. They grabbed their weapons and began to fight the invaders.

Those young heroic men who wanted to free Cuba, at the cost of their own lives, did not have the modern arms to fight the well-equipped army of the dictator.

Lacking weapons, they used their courage and daring. For hours they fought against the barrage of machine-gun fire of their opponents, seeing their comrades destroyed by bullets.

When the battle ended, the journalists who managed to gain entrance to the fortress counted 33 young invaders and fifteen soldiers of the tyranny dead.

HUNGRY DOGS

Batista's reaction was ferocious. His troops, like hungry dogs, combed the city looking for suspects and revolutionaries. The jails were full of prisoners who were later brutally tortured.

Some of the prisoners had their eyes plucked out of their orbits, others were castrated.

Later they were executed, their bodies dressed in military uniform and abandoned in remote places.

The judge, whose painful job it was to inspect these bodies, noted that while the bodies were riddled with bullets, the uniforms they were wearing were intact.

The leader of the brave attack, Fidel Castro, Cuba's present prime minister, was captured in a bohio (a straw hut originally used by the Indians and later as the traditional dwelling of Cuba's peasants).

His life was spared thanks to the courage and honesty of the soldier who arrested him. The soldier recognized the leader of the attacking group and handed him over, not to the military headquarters, but to a civilian authority.

Other participants in the attack managed to escape and leave the city, but the great majority were killed either during the attack or later in military prisons.

WHY THEY DIED

What was the reason for this daring commando action? To answer that we must go back one year, to March 10, 1952, a sinister day for Cuba.

On that day, the eve of general elections, the strong-man Fulgencio Batista carried out a coup d'etat, with the aid of a group of treacherous military men who then held key posts in the Columbia Garrison, the site of the largest and best armed military force in Cuba.

For years Batista had wanted to regain the power he once held.

Under the pretext that Carlos Prio, then president of the Republic, was preparing a coup himself to retain the presidency, Batista, on the morning of March 10, ousted the constitutional president, annulled the Constitution of 1940, the most progressive the country ever had, and set himself up as dictator.

Fidel Castro described the situation of Cuba after the March 10 coup:

CRISIS OF THE PEOPLE

"The people were confronted with a situation that had no possible solution," he said in 1963 in his speech commemorating July 26th.

"The Republic had gone from one government to another, each time worse, each time more corrupt, each time more submissive to the imperialists of the United States.

"The nation had no prospects of progress. Social ills were growing, unemployment and illiteracy were increasing, poverty was greater.

"Meanwhile, the country's population had doubled and the country was living off the same number of sugar mills and the same amount of sugar whose real prices were much lower than they were in the twenties. Our basic product was being sold for less while import articles increased constantly because of the control that imperialism exercised over our markets.

"Illiteracy was enormous, the plight of the poor was desperate, they could not acquire an education or a decent job, or enter a hospital when sick, they were unable to solve any vital problem affecting themselves or their families.

"It was in these circumstances that the military coup took place and it was in these circumstances that the people found themselves without an exit.

POLITICAL LIFE

"However, paradoxical as it may seem, it was precisely at the moment when all roads were tightly sealed, that the solution for the people appeared closer than ever before.

"Political parties were dissolved. The press, radio and television were serving the interests of the bourgeoisie and of imperialism, and therefore, of the existing political regime.

"In our country, the bourgeois parties, the parties of the exploiters, collaborated with the Batista regime in order to distribute among themselves the senatorships, posts in the House of Representatives, all the fruits of exploitation and plunder.

"The importance of that date," continued Castro, "is that on that day the people began to take, at first modestly, the road which would lead them to revolution. That date is important because it opened up a new way for our people.

"The attack on Moncada Fortress was the energetic and dignified response to March 10. It was a resolute reply to the government that had been installed to power on a bayonet-point.

NO MIRACLE

"Once the first setbacks were overcome, the first deficiences, the lack of experience, once the struggle got underway, what was impossible before became possible. It made possible the destruction of a modern army, disproving a series of theories by which the people could not struggle against armies. It made the impossible possible, but it was no miracle."

That heroic and seemingly defeated attack, carried out by a group of young men who called themselves the Centennial Youth (in honor of the centennial of Marti's birth) produced what would later be the powerful 26th of July Movement which would defeat the Batista tyranny on December 31, 1958.

The group did not have the aid of any powerful figure, or any foreign state. They raised money through their own resources, by selling their possessions, giving over their hard-earned savings.

They collected $16,480 to buy arms and equipment. They had a single machine gun, three Winchester rifles from the Buffalo Bill era, ten thousand bullets, and different fire-arms.

The few invaders who escaped with their lives, among them two brave and audacious women, and other suspects (because of their political affiliation or communistic ideas) were tried as criminals in a historic trial with 122 accused and 26 defense attorneys.

FAMOUS SPEECH

Castro, who was a lawyer, assumed his own defense. In the final court session he delivered his celebrated defense, later called "History Will Absolve Me," the most formidable accusation made against the Batista tyranny.

The document is a deep and critical analysis of Cuba's political and social ills. In it Fidel presents his vast and ambitious program for the revolution once in power.

He described how, stage by stage, Cuba would emerge from economic underdevelopment, liberate itself for always from the political control of U.S. imperialism and gain the continental and international prestige it now enjoys.

FIRST VICTORY

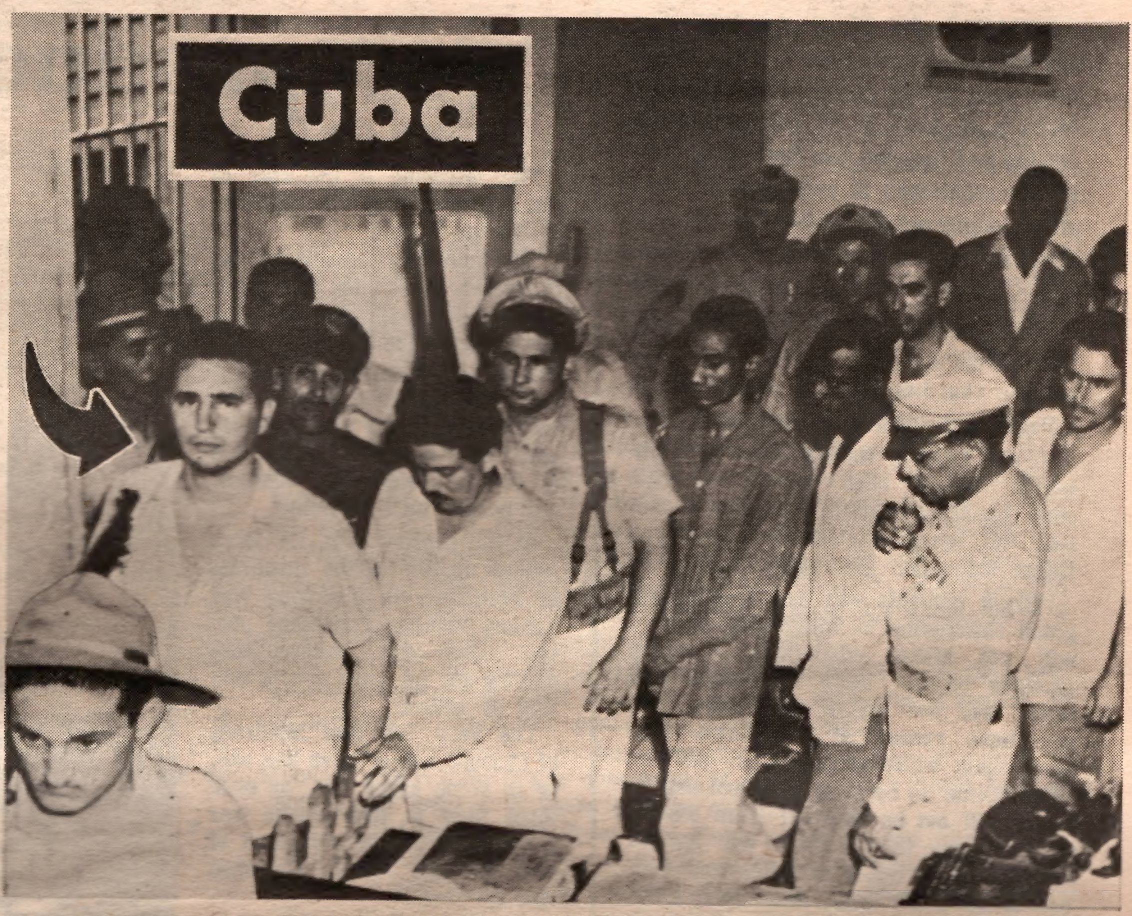
The 26th of July is an unforgettable date. It was the first defeat of the Cuban Revolution that was turned into a victory.

The same thing happened with Fidel Castro's landing in Oriente in December 1956, with a group of around one hundred men who were later reduced to twelve.

This nucleus, with Fidel at the head, scaled the highest and most mountainous part of Cuba, the Sierra Maestra.

From there they proceeded to train a formidable army, of such high combative quality that it inflicted defeat after defeat on the professional, well-equipped army of the dictator, until final victory was won in December 1958.

The unbreakable faith of the people in the final triumph will always be able to move mountains and turn defeat into victory.



FIDEL CASTRO and comrades arrested after their historic raid on the Moncada Fortress, 1953

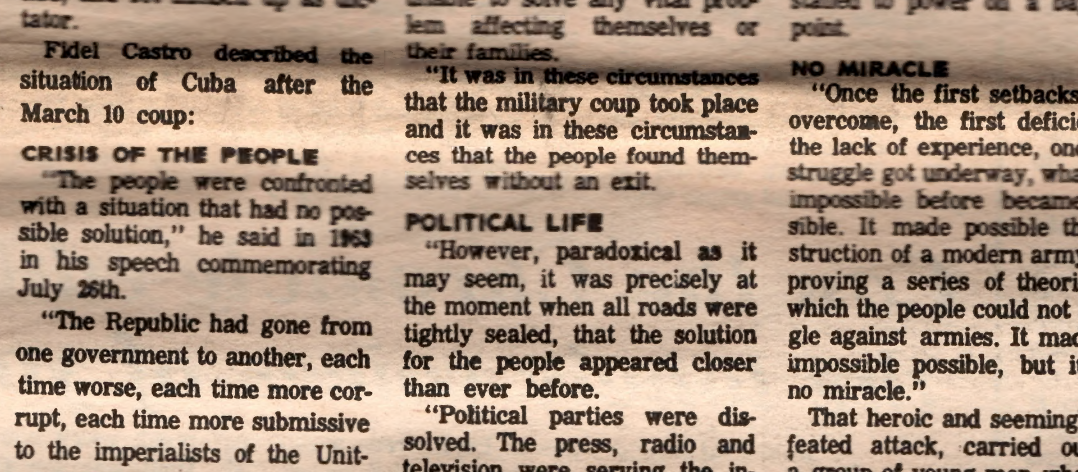


Photo: Prensa Latina

MONCADA FORTRESS, hours after attack by the revolutionaries.

Good & welfare

Separate but unequal schools

BECAUSE the Nixon Administration has adopted a "Southern Strategy" and thus seeks to use racism as the decisive factor in its favor in the country's political life and because the Republican party has sanctioned it and in local areas allows public schools to become the battleground for brewing reaction, the country — all of it — is headed for a crisis of major proportions this fall. What may well happen, will make the turbulence that has thus far rocked major colleges and universities look mild.

No one can say the big shots in Washington haven't been warned. Georgia state legislator Julian Bond last month told the Senate Select Committee on Equal Education Opportunity:

"Black students will not sit in segregated classrooms in 'integrated' schools; will not attend educational dumping grounds on the basis of standardized tests; will not arrive and leave, eat, and have recess, at a separate time from their white schoolmates; will not allow 'Dixie' to be sung at school assemblies; will not be expelled from schools for defending their rights; will not be excluded from honor societies and football teams and will not allow their black teachers and principals to be dismissed and demoted."

If it is true that black students don't intend to put up with this treatment — and Julian knows of what he speaks — it is equally true that southern school districts, with the help of the Administration are hell bent on providing just that kind of treatment.

AT THAT same hearing where Bond spoke, a woman testified about the high school in Kemper, Miss., that is now fully integrated — 108 black students, all in the 10th grade, all taught in a separate wing, away from the nearly 200 whites.

In Louisiana a black principal who has been in the system 27 years recently became a victim of this new style desegregation. The school's principal is now white and the ex-principal now teaches fifth grade math. Then there is the report of another black principal who is now a janitor. It is said 5,000 black teachers have been fired in 11 southern states over the past decade.

But perhaps the most serious development in the South these days is the procreation of all white private schools. Since the law in the land is supposed to be that education is unsegregated, in any sane country the setting up of private schools in barns and churches (churches, mind you) would be seen for what it is — an evasion of the law. Not only would they be closed but the administrators would be jailed for the criminals they are.

BUT ALAS, we are stuck with bourgeois justice with its distinction between "private" and "public." Still, they ought to be in jail anyway, under capitalism's laws. It is still against the law to steal?

In Leake, Miss., they sold a school to a local citizen who then in turn sold it to a segregated private school for $10. All over the South, typewriters, microscopes, athletic equipment, desks, books and other things are being simply taken from public schools which are now integrated and given to the new private racists' schools. Taking things from the "public sector" and giving them to the "private sector" is nothing new to our beloved system. But it's still against the written law.

Sept. 1 is the day. Mark it down. If there are demonstrations and confrontations with the police and even some old-fashioned rioting, remember the lawlessness began at the White House and in the leadership of the Republicans. They are the guilty parties. **—CARL BLOICE**

Chicano demonstration call

'End the exploitative war producing machine'

OAKLAND

The following is the call to the July 20 Chicano Moratorium in Oakland, Calif.

The confusion caused by the credibility gap of the Nixon administration and the general news media has made La Raza Unida Moratorium Committee feel that we must expose the true nature of the war in Southeast Asia and its connection to the problems that confront our people here at home.

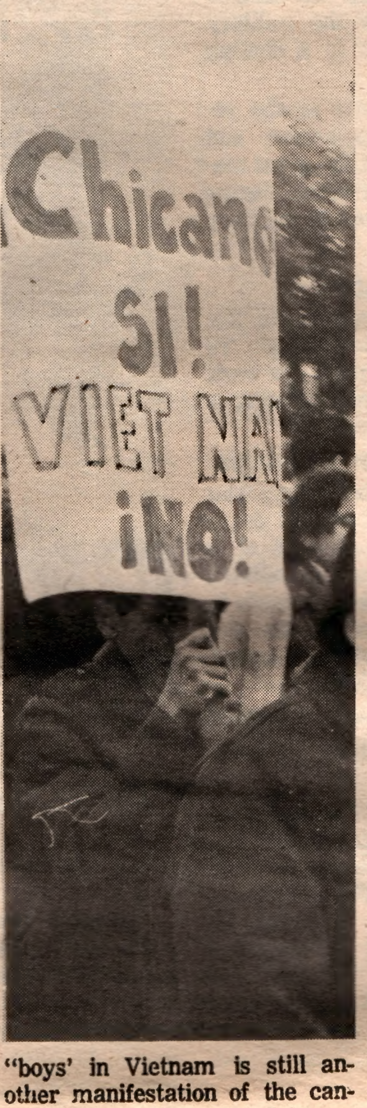
At the present time La Raza makes up 20% of the casualties in Vietnam; an atrocious war against another oppressed people. This war accomplishes nothing for La Raza except getting us killed.

The very fact that hundreds of Chicano homes have lost one, or in some cases two, or even three sons in this pinche war is the most blatant reflection of how the war affects Chicanos and La Raza.

The fact that anti-poverty programs (Head Start, Model Cities, Food Stamps, etc.) have been hindered by lack of funds can be attributed, in part, to the heavy military spending for the war.

The valiant efforts of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee to organize migrant workers and allow them a sense of dignity and respect has been hindered by the Defense Dept.'s intervention in the grape strike on behalf of the growers.

The Pentagon's decision to purchase and send grapes to the "boys' in Vietnam is still another manifestation of the cancer the war has created in our community.



La Raza has lost 12,000 of her sons in Vietnam fighting for the U. S. while the U. S. oppresses La Raza. Proof: the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo has never been respected by the U. S. We have the lowest per person income in the U. S. The U. S. Army is the biggest consumer of grapes.

The oppressive, insensitive mentaility, moreover, displayed by the U. S. in Southeast Asia is typical of the mentality Anglo has displayed toward La Raza and other minority groups in this country.

La Raza must understand Vietnam, for our barrios have seen, and been subjected to, too many Vietnams.

Uninvited acts of racist imperialistic aggression is nothing new to La Raza.

IMPERIALIST RECORD

The United States of North America did it to Florida in 1819; to Mexico in 1836; again in 1846; to the Cherokees in 1872 and to the Sioux in 1872; to Hawaii in 1896; to Cuba in 1898; to the Philippines in 1898 and in 1902; to Venezuela in 1906; to Colombia in 1908; to Mexico in 1916; to Nicaragua in 1924; to Korea in 1949; to Santo Domingo in 1958; to Cuba in 1961; to Vietnam in 1964; and now to Cambodia in 1970.

This does not mention, of course, two world wars; CIA atrocities, or acts of domestic racism like the American Civil War and Reconstruction.

La Raza has been stabbed in the back for centuries by patrons like: Nixon, Kennedy, Eisenhower, Truman, Fords, Rockefellers, Lodges, Chand
Gettys, Giannini and Arbu

We have been pouring out
blood in greater amonuts
any other ethnic group in
nation for the establishm
war in Southeast Asia.

The Chicano has realized
he must do all he can to a
the anti-war movement in
country.

END WAR

We cannot expect self-d
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this nation.

If we are to fight and di
freedom, we will do so fir
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wherever La Raza is being
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La Raza Moratorium Con
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rally in Oakland, Calif., o
26 de julic to show solid
with our brothers in South
Asia.

We are connected with
Natl. La Raza Moratorium C
mittee in Los Angeles and
to coordinate this morato
on Julio 26 in Oakland to
momentum for a national m
torium that will take plac
Los Angeles Aug. 29.

LA RAZA UNIDA MO
TORIUM COMMITTEE,
Central Legal de la Raza,
East 14th street, Oakland, C
94601. Phone 261-1167.

FUERA DE VIETNAM
FUERA DE AZTLAN

Can the Chronicle editors ignore the lonely voices of youth?

SAN FRANCISCO

On June 30, the San Francisco Chronicle ran a peculiar comment on the recent disastrous earthquake in Peru. They ran it on the editorial page because they don't have a section for fairy tales.

"Prompt help went from this country, which sent a helicopter aircraft carrier with two field hospitals and medical personnel," the editorial ran. "The U.S. will also bear the brunt of international reconstruction loans.

"The Soviet Union, the Peruvian regime's new friend, officially acknowledged the disaster with no more than a perfunctory note of regret 10 days after it had been asked for help."

When bigger myths are built the Chronicle will build them. In fact, 65 large Soviet transport planes are currently conducting one of the largest airlifts in history carrying Soviet supplies to Peru. One of the planes is a field hospital with 200 beds.

Also, a Soviet medical team is on the scene in Peru and being shipped are roadbuilding machines and equipment for three nursery schools.

Recent travellers in the Soviet Union report all the press carrying stories and that there is widespread interest in the situation in Peru. Trade unions are said to be raising money and gathering aid.

There is also aid from other socialist countries, a fact the Chronicle found convenient to ignore. The Cuban people for example sent over 100,000 pints of blood to Peru, including one pint from Cuban leader Fidel Castro. As of July 5, two planes have gone from Cuba to Peru loaded with supplies, including five medical brigades which are working in the countryside to aid victims of the earthquake.

CUBANS THANKED

At a meeting of the United Nations Development Program Administrative Program (UNDPAP), the Peruvian representative singled out the Cubans to thank for their aid. "I don't want to tire the Council now, but I do want to express the gratitude of my delegation, my people and my government for the generous initiative of the Cuban representative," he said.

The initiative of which Peruvian delegate Jose de la Puente spoke was a Cuban proposal that instead of granting loans to Peru, that UNDPAP get the international community to contribute a non-repayable $200 million grant to Peru.

Lo and behold the U.S. delegation voted against the proposal, which with Canada and Haiti was the only American country to do so. No doubt the U.S. would prefer, in the misleading words of the Chronicle to "bear the brunt" of making repayable and interest bearing loans.

An editorial, carried last week in the Lima Daily Express points to the contrast between assistance rendered by the U. S. and the USSR.

The editorial said the U. S. had sent a bill for $100,000 a day for maintenance expenses of the U. S. aircraft carrier Guam which was used in the U. S. aid effort. In contrast, the Soviets have already sent 100 prefabricated houses, machinery and materials and a hospital with 100 beds, together with the necessary personnel and helicopters for servicing it — all with no strings attached.

On Tuesday Javiet Perez de Cuellar, Peru's ambassador to Moscow revealed that the Soviet Union has granted $30 million credit to buy needed machinery. He also said the Soviets are willing to grant another $30 million to promote Peru's fishing industry.

Chronicle editorial writing to the contrary, Mrs. Nixon's visit to Peru must have at least suggested to the Peruvian people that the socialist world would meet their needs in time of
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try to make propaganda f
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OFF TO LIMA. For transp
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run to Peru is the AN-22 w
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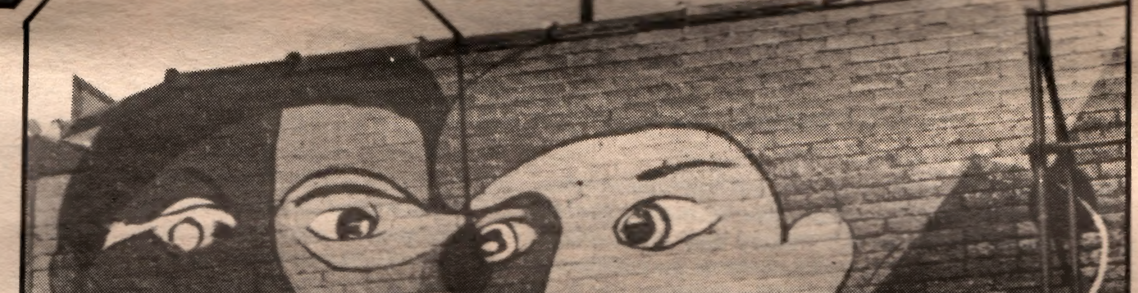
WORLD MAGAZINE

JULY 25, 1970

Struggle in black, white and color

A film about a strike,
a mural about unity.
See pages 6-7.



Mary Nash

Black musicians fight Jim Crow

The story of July 26th

Curbing pollution in Moscow

Chicanery in High Finance

On a note of challenge

ELAYNE JONES

By VICTOR PERLO

This spring a small group of black musicians picketed the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra at Lincoln Center in N.Y. Today they await a decision by the Human Rights Commission on the complaints of Earl Madison and Arthur Davis charging the N.Y. Philharmonic with discrimination against them and black musicians generally.

There are just five black musicians among the 550 permanent members of the five major symphonies. The first was bassist Ortiz Walton, hired by Charles Munch of the Boston Symphony in 1957.

Davis, along with Walton and Fred King, who now plays with Pablo Casals' orchestra in Puerto Rico, sparked the struggle to integrate the symphonies in 1957-58. At that time they won adoption of non-discrimination by-laws by N.Y. Local 802 of the Musicians' Union, and insertion of non-discrimination clauses in its contracts. Unfortunately, it is little observed in practice.

Responding to this early struggle, in 1959 the Urban League investigated the employment of black musicians and reported that discrimination existed. The Philharmonic then hired Elayne Jones to substitute on tympani. This took the heat off. But they called her back only once, for publicity purposes, when the issue heated up again in the summer of 1969.

Miss Jones, tympanist with Leopold Stokowski's American Symphony, is one of the country's outstanding artists on the drums. She was a pupil of Sol Goodman, tympanist of the New York Philharmonic, who gave her his highest recommendations. But that wasn't good enough for the personnel directors of the top orchestras.

Following the 1959 publicity, the Philharmonic promoted one black substitute to a regular post, violinist Sanford Allen. He is still the only one, and sits in the back of the second violin section, although people hired later have moved in front of him. How familiar to black workers in industry!

Following the latest round of struggle over cellist Madison and bassist Davis, which began over a year ago, two more major orchestras have hired their token black musicians. The Chicago Symphony still has none, the Philadelphia has two, and Cleveland — the current saying goes — has as many black symphony musicians as it has black mayors.

Mrs. Lucille Dixon, president of Concerned Musicians, which conducted the Philharmonic picket line, contends that the demand for black soloists such as Leontyne Price and Andre Watts does not contradict the charge of discrimination. "These soloists are big drawing cards," she told me, "and their success is used by the wealthy sponsors of orchestras and opera to give an impression of non-discrimination. But this is a cover-up of the gross discrimination in the whole wide world of music."

●

Mrs. Dixon, a bassist, was one of the two black musicians on the National Youth Administration orchestra disbanded in 1942 because of the war. All of the white musicians on that orchestra got jobs with major symphonies. Neither of the black musicians did. She was one of the founders, in 1965, of the Symphony of the New World, the first truly integrated symphony orchestra in the United States; 38 of its 90 musicians are black. Conducted by Benjamin Steinberg, the orchestra gives three concerts a year at Philharmonic Hall, and it also plays in black communities. Small ensembles play at black colleges.

But the Symphony of the New World is a part-time orchestra because it cannot support its musicians. While the nearly lily-white Philharmonic gets top contributions from the super-rich, the integrated New World can't get any big money.

The super-rich are directly responsible for the racist policies of the major orchestras. They and their placemen in the front offices of the symphonies have provided the rationale. It's the old saw, heard in every occupational line: "Not Qualified"! Peggy (Mrs. David) Rockefeller, who rarely gives interviews, gave one early this year on the question of discrimination at the Philharmonic. She stated:

"Very few blacks ever applied for positions, and... those few simply weren't qualified. You have to be very damned good...super good...to play in the Philharmonic. ...You cannot put a high-qualified Negro musician into an organization of super-highly-qualified musicians, just for the sake of appearing non-discriminatory. It would damage his pride seriously, because he would know that he was not up to the artistic level of the others."

The Rockefellers virtually own the Philharmonic like everything else at Lincoln Center.

Whitney Young Jr., of the Urban League, commented in the Peekskill Star (Oct. 15, 1969):

"If there is anything Negroes have been known for in this country, it is musical skill. White Americans sing and dance to music written, played, or inspired by black writers and performers...How strange it is, then, to hear the Philharmonic's music director explain that his 99 percent white orchestra's audition standards take into account the 'warmth that emanates' from a player, and his 'rhythmic understanding.' The stereotype is used against Blacks, and then discarded when it comes to evaluating black musicians for jobs that supposedly value the very same qualities."

At Human Rights Commission hearings several months ago John Hammond, the commission's expert witness, testified that there were qualified black musicians when Philharmonic officials claimed there were none.

Former Philharmonic musical director Leonard Bernstein, who turned down many black musicians, used a particularly insulting variant of the not-qualified charge: "I don't think there's any lack of musical talent among Black people. But many young Blacks, musically gifted, still to this day demur at the prospect of what lies ahead — the long, hard years of study coupled with a defeatist notion 'I'll never make it anyway and some people are against me'." Bernstein also cited "societal factors" and "too many bad teachers."

The pirates of I.O.S.

Bernard Cornfeld

United Press International

By ERIK BERT

The moral of the tale of Investors Overseas Service is not what's wrong with IOS, or why, but that whatever is wrong with IOS, and why, is applicable to a hundred or so similar enterprises that have been erected on the gassy marsh ground of the stock market boom of recent years.

As these edifices have begun to sink into the muck because of the market slump, the reality behind the mirage emerges, and the reality is an unpleasant sight.

Take IOS, founded in 1955 by Bernard Cornfeld, Brooklynite, Coney Island barker, student at Brooklyn College and Columbia, social worker in Philadelphia, and for 14 years a financial genius in Geneva, Switzerland.

At one point last year IOS had assets of $2.3 billion—up from $1.5 billion in 1969. By June 16, 1970, it had 843,679 customers for its mutual fund enterprises. All of these were convinced that Bernard Cornfeld had uncovered, if he had not created, the road to riches-without-work. They were the spiritual kith of that vast army of 30,850,000 Americans who, according to a New York Stock Exchange report of July 6, had been similarly convinced that from the stock market would gush the wealth that was not obtainable otherwise.

But Cornfeld's 800,000-man (and woman) army were not Americans, for the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1967 had barred IOS and its offspring from operating in the U.S. or selling to U.S. citizens.

As a result, although Cornfeld was an American, his empire has had to sail under foreign flags. At first, like other "flag of convenience" caravels, it flew the Panamanian flag, as "I.O.S., S.A., Ltd." In 1969 a reorganization took it to Canada where it became "I.O.S. Ltd."

During the whole period, of course, its body remained in Geneva and its soul was, until this spring, Cornfeld.

I.O.S. was the parent of 20 mutual fund and of other financial institutions all operating outside the U.S.

However, IOS's situation is not as clear as these few simple facts would suggest. In fact, at least four agencies have attempted to find out what other facts there are. These have included the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Ontario Securities Commission, the West German Federal Banking Commission and, reportedly, the Swiss Banking Commission in Berne.

●

The Canadian agencies are concerned because I.O.S. Ltd. is located there. The West German officials are concerned because five I.O.S. mutual funds have been sold in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Swiss officials are said to be interested in the affairs of Overseas Development Bank S.A., I.O.S's main banking subsidiary in Switzerland, which has extended a number of loans to I.O.S. officers and directors.

Western Germany appears in the I.O.S. drama also because Dr. Eric H. Mende, former leader of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, former vice chancellor of the FRG, and a present member of the Federal Bundestag (parliament), had become president of I.O.S.'s West German Affiliate.

However, Mende said some uncomplimentary things over West German television about I.O.S. management policies. He chose not to run for reelection to the I.O.S. board at the Toronto meeting, and was succeeded by Victor E. Preusker, a senior I.O.S. official in Western Germany. Preusker's name was put in nomination by James Roosevelt, son of F.D.R.

Mende apparently came to the end of the I.O.S. road on July 7 when he was relieved of the post of "official representative" in Western Germany and it was given to the Orbis Bank in Munich, an I.O.S. subsidiary.

The nomination of Preusker, and of Marvin H. Hoffman, I.O.S.'s financial vice president, from the floor of the Toronto meeting resulted in what Cornfeld called the "deceitful" doublecross by which he was dumped from the board. He and Othmar Nedoluha, an Austrian-based I.O.S. official, were on the management slate, but were defeated in the election. Cornfeld said he had been knifed.

The facts about I.O.S. are not easy to come by. This is not peculiar to I.O.S., to mutual funds, or even to financial institutions. Various U.S. federal and congressional agencies are even now planning how to uncover the facts about the Penn-Central, whose bankruptcy has shaken the financial world.

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A thick smog hangs over at least two aspects of I.O.S.'s financial status. One is the status of the company's assets. The other is the volume and condition of the loans which I.O.S. made, out of its customers' funds, to various of its officers.

A proxy statement issued May 14 by I.O.S. for the fateful (for Cornfeld) stockholders' meeting in Toronto, on June 30, contained only sketchy information about the "insiders" loans from the company. A company spokesman explained the skimpiness: "We just called up the individuals and relied on their casual memories." Their "memories" were thin.

The financial world became anxious and I.O.S. promised to reveal all. However, the annual report for 1969, issued only on June 13, 1970, said that at the end of 1969 officers and directors of the company had obtained loans from the company totaling more than $30 million. But the report did not name names, nor how much each got. The company said only that by the end of May this had been reduced to $17 million. The roster of borrowers totalled 29 names, three of whom had left the company. Several other officers and officials, and two wives of officers, were involved in a less direct fashion.

The second-largest borrower was Cornfeld, himself. He had borrowed more than $500,000 and had repaid it.

However, Cornfeld's account included also a company guarantee, instigated by him, of a $4.4 million mortgage loan from British Aircraft Corp., for a BAC-111 jet purchased by him for his personal use.

A unique feature of some of the loans was that they were secured by assets which their issuance had created.

Thus, several of the borrowers posted I.O.S. stock as security for the loans from I.O.S. But the price of the I.O.S. stock had been set in a market which did not know that millions of the company's assets had been loaned to its officers. The market price was, then, more fictitious than usual, and on these more-fictitious-than-usual "values" the officers were able to borrow good money.

The roof caved in on June 10 when Robert Morgenthau, former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, testified that I.O.S. had concealed $40 to $50 million of loans to IOS's directors and officers. Morgenthau charged, before a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee, that a prospectus issued in the fall of 1969 in connection with the sale of $56 million of IOS stock made no mention that these loans were outstanding, and that the IOS assets were, consequently, considerably less than the company alleged them to be.

United Press International

Switzerland's foreign exchange market in Zurich during the European financial crisis in November 1968.

CUBA: JULY 26TH

By DR. ELOY G. MERINO BRITO

HAVANA

At dawn on Sunday, July 26, 1953, the city of Santiago de Cuba, capital of the province of Oriente, slept deeply after a long night of parties, dancing and carnival festivities, traditional in that part of Cuba. In the Moncada Fortress, the headquarters of the province's military district, only the sentinels struggled to keep awake in their posts.

Suddenly and swiftly, a group of young men, wearing Army uniforms, looking as if they were returning from the carnival, silently seized the sentinels and penetrated the fortress. They were followed by another larger group. Their aim was to take the key positions of the military post, relay the necessary orders to other military units in the province (the largest and most populated in Cuba), and announce over the radio that the struggle for Cuba's liberation had begun and that the ouster of the tyrant Batista was imminent.

However, things did not go as planned. Someone inside the fortress was not asleep and realized that the men who were entering the fortress did not belong to the Army. He sounded the alarm and awoke the sleeping soldiers. They grabbed their weapons and began to fight the invaders.

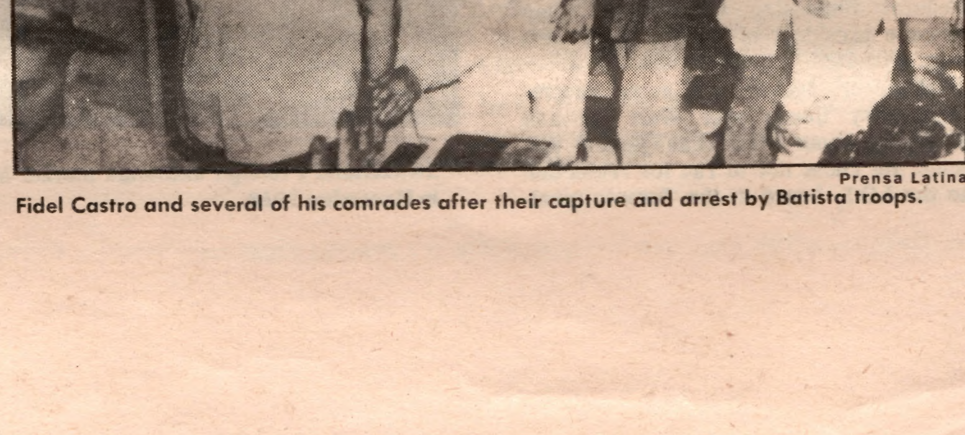
When the battle ended, 33 young invaders and fifteen soldiers were dead. Batista's reaction was ferocious. His troops combed the city looking for suspects and revolutionaries. The jails were filled; prisoners were tortured. Some of them had their eyes plucked out; others were castrated. Later they were executed, their bodies dressed in military uniform and abandoned in remote places.

The leader of the brave attack, Fidel Castro, was captured in a bohio (a straw hut originally used by the Indians and later the traditional dwelling of Cuba's peasants). His life was spared thanks to the courage and honesty of the soldier who arrested him. The soldier recognized the leader of the attacking group and handed him over, not to the military headquarters, but to a civilian authority. Other participants in the attack managed to escape and leave the city, but the great majority were killed either during the attack or later in military prisons.

What was the reason for this daring commando action? What was its meaning then and what effects did it produce later? To answer these questions we must go back one year, to March 10, 1952, a sinister day for Cuba. On that day, the eve of general elections, Fulgencio Batista carried out a coup d'etat with the aid of a group of treacherous military men who then held key posts in the Columbia Garrison, the site of the largest and best armed military force in Cuba. For years Batista had wanted to regain the power he once held.

Under the pretext that Carlos Prio, then President of the Republic, was preparing a coup himself to retain the presidency, Batista ousted the Constitutional president, annulled the Constitution of 1940, the most progressive the country ever had, and set himself up as dictator.

''The attack on Moncada Fortress was the energetic and dignified response to March 10th,'' said Castro in 1963. ''It was a resolute reply to the government that had been installed in power at bayonet-point.''



Prensa Latina

Fidel Castro and several of his comrades after their capture and arrest by Batista troops.

That heroic and seemingly defeated attack, carried out by a group of young men who called themselves the Centennial Youth (1953 was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti) produced what would later be the powerful 26th of July Movement which would defeat the Batista tyranny on December 31, 1958. The group did not have the aid of any powerful figure, or any foreign state. They raised money through their own resources, by selling their possessions, giving over their hard-earned savings and in this way they collected $16,480 to buy arms and equipment: a single machine gun, three Winchester rifles from the Buffalo Bill era, 10,000 bullets, and some other fire-arms.

The few invaders who escaped with their lives, among them two brave and audacious women, and other suspects (because of their political affiliation or communistic ideas) were tried as criminals in an historic trial. There were 122 accused and 26 defense attorneys.

Since he was a lawyer, Fidel Castro assumed his own defense. In the final court session he delivered his celebrated argument, later called ''History Will Absolve Me.'' The document is a deep and critical analysis of Cuba's political and social ills. In it Fidel presents his vast and ambitious program for the Revolution once in power and describes how stage by stage Cuba would emerge from economic underdevelopment, liberate itself for always from the political control of U.S. imperialism and gain the continental and international prestige it now enjoys.

— **Prensa Latina**

Views of the New World Symphony in rehearsal and, above, Benjamin Steinberg, conductor of this, the only truly integrated symphony orchestra.

LUCILLE DIXON

Take out the fancy language, and it boils down to the old racist slander — not qualified and too lazy to learn!

Mrs. Dixon rebutted these slanders with specifics. She said that Mrs. Rockefeller's line about "super-qualified" is nonsense. There are many only moderately qualified musicians on even the best orchestras, she said, and the string sections, at least, always have a few who do not pull their weight.

Earl Madison started on the cello at the age of 3. His father was music director of schools in Chicago. After several years as a leading cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony, Madison called to apply for an advertised opening in the New York Philharmonic. He was told to come in. Because of his reputation, he did not have to take a preliminary audition. But the Philharmonic brass turned him down on the final audition. And on two later applications, he was not even admitted to the final audition.

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Here is Arthur Davis' story, as he told it to me:

"I started at the age of five on the piano. We had no piano but I took lessons, and progressed just from lesson to lesson. Later we got an organ.

"At the elementary school near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the only instrument was a tuba, so I studied the tuba. I wanted to be a musician but couldn't make a living at the tuba. There is only one tuba in an orchestra, and the chances of a black musician getting a job there would be infinitesimal. But there are at least eight or nine basses in an orchestra, so I took up the bass viol in high school. I did manual labor at the same time, to pay for lessons and help support the family.

"Then I played jazz for money, since I could make more that way than shining cars. I won all kinds of awards. I played the first bass concerto ever heard in Harrisburg. At 15 I played in the Harrisburg Symphony, the first black person to play in a city orchestra. I was judged the best high school bassist in Pennsylvania in my junior year, and won the national high school competition for bassists, among 30-40 competitors, in 1952.

"I won a scholarship at the Eastman School of Music, but didn't go because the only housing they offered me was in a bedbug-ridden slum dwelling. I also ran into racist difficulties at Juilliard, and so I went to Manhattan Music School. I finally had to drop out of that for family financial reasons.

"My teacher there was Anselmi Fortier, for 33 years principal bass of the Philharmonic. He sent a letter to all of the principal symphony conductors recommending me — I was then 18. I got two answers: Fritz Reiner of the Chicago Symphony said he would like to see me when I was older and mellowed like old wine. William Steinberg of the Pittsburgh Symphony said there was a dual union in Pittsburgh, and he could only hire musicians from the white local!

"During the years since, I first made a living playing jazz. I started my own band, then worked with John Coltrane. In 1962 I won the Downbeat International Musicians Critics Poll. I have been with NBC and Westinghouse Orchestras, and am now a staff musician with the Columbia Broadcasting System. Of course, I do recordings, and play with symphony groups, including the New World."

Not qualified! Lazy!

Mrs. Dixon emphasized that the black people continue to follow their musical aspirations despite economic difficulties:

"The poorest family will start their children on the piano. My family was poor, but they had a piano and I started at the age of 7. If you went through Harlem and saw all the music teachers, this would give you an idea of how many kids are studying. Violin comes next to piano. Instruments like the bass viol come when they get to school."

About 15-20% of the 33,000 musicians in Local 802 in New York are black. They are discriminated against both in the classical and in the jazz fields. They get hardly any of the club dates, weddings, and other lucrative one-night stands. In addition, since filing suit with the Human Rights Commission, Davis has been "blacklisted" — the term has an ironic ring here — from many of the jobs he formerly got.

The Commission is expected to rule soon on the Madison-Davis case. Regardless of its decision, the issue must be fought out. The union has been of no help. Many white musicians have been influenced by racist propaganda to fear that they will lose secure positions if black musicians get their fair shar.

But, of course, it is apt to work the opposite way, just as the breakthrough of black ball players helped the game and the position of all professional baseball players. Since black musician Henry Lewis has been appointed conductor of the New Jersey Symphony, it has gotten excellent notices and enlarged attendance.

Davis has at his fingertips the details of the important role of black people in American musical history. Elizabeth Taylor-Greenfield, the "Black Swan," born in 1809 in Natchez, Miss., was a singer with a tremendous range, who concertized throughout the North and Canada. Justin Holland, of the early 19th century, became the first guitar virtuoso. Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the first significant American composer, was an octoroon who lived in New Orleans. There were many others.

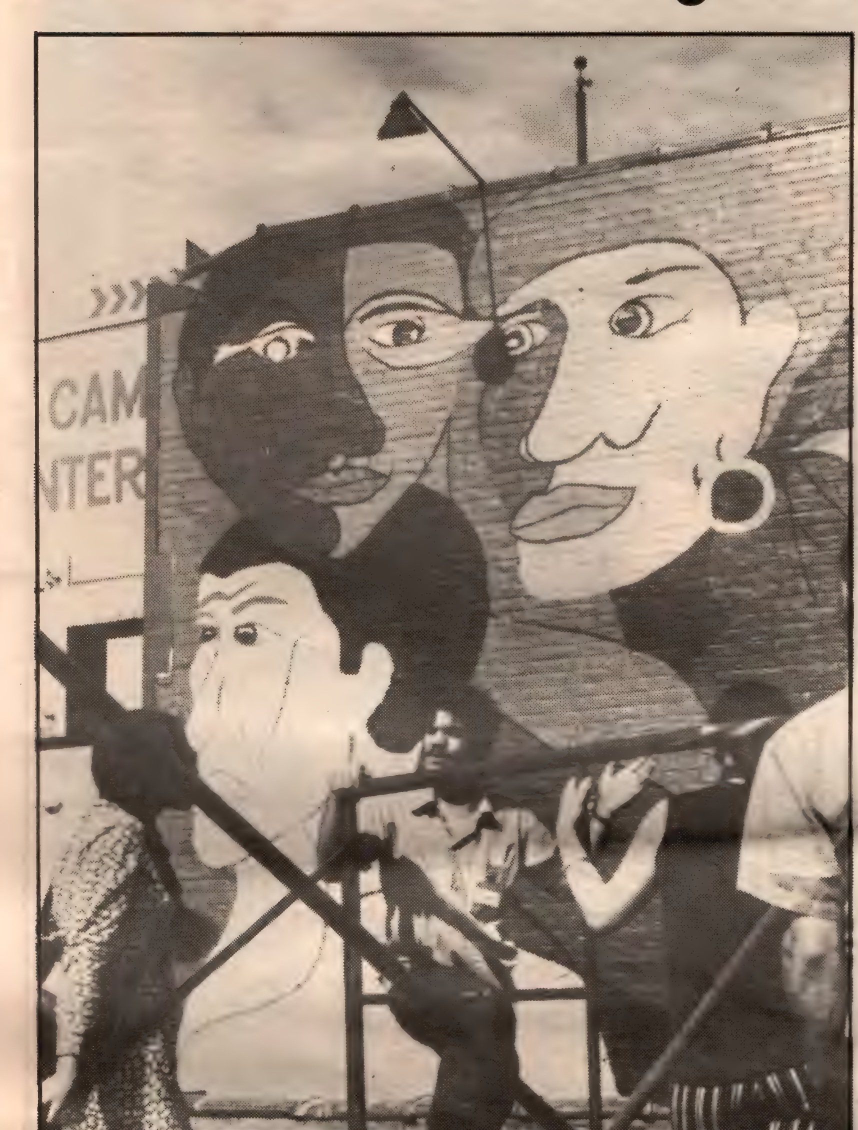
He also recalled Paul Robeson's Ph. D. thesis on the influence of African music on the development of European baroque, and the friendship of Beethoven with the great black violinist Bridgetower.

Did he have any comments on this year's Beethoven bicentennial?

"He is my favorite classical composer," said Davis. "I feel that the things he was writing about still relate to the present time — for instance, his Ninth Symphony theme of the brotherhood of man, of joy and love among human beings. But many of the people who play his music are not aware of its meaning."

If the Human Rights Commission does not hand down a decision in time, or if their decision is unfavorable, look for more picket lines at Lincoln Center this fall. And the Concerned Musicians hope that more of their black brothers and sisters and white supporters will turn out than did last spring. The theme, of course, is the "brotherhood of man."

". . .out from the galleries and onto the streets."



By MARK ROGOVIN
CHICAGO

A mural has been created in the heart of a business district in the black community here. It is at the site of the Christian Action Ministry (CAM) at 3932 West Madison Street. It tells the story of the unity of the people, the unity of young and old, unity of people of all races.

The mural, 20 by 60 feet, can be seen more than a block away. From beginning to end, the project took two and a half months and a large team of youths from the community were involved.

The first three Saturdays were used to gather participants and plan the mural. The first session discussed the theme, the following one was spent with drawings and at the third meeting a scale model of the mural was constructed. The mural shows portraits of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Harriet Tubman, Malcolm X and W.E.B. DuBois, who were chosen from many people's suggestions. They are pictured with hands extended to bring the people on the street closer to their heroes and heroines.

Most of the young people had only scanty training from high school art classes and were delighted to help with such a huge project.

Debby brough Sheryl, who had a rough time adjusting to the scaffolding heights, but in the end was taking risky reaches standing "on the top of the world."

Duke had seen a flier inviting people to the first planning session, and since that first meeting worked a few hundred hours on the project.

He would stop about four in the afternoon to clean up and rest before his band played on a late evening job. Josh, a graduate of the CAM's dropout school, joined the project. A woman from an old folks home came to the team. She said she had been watching the mural's progress from her window and asked to join us. Almost daily, people came and wanted to join, or to take snapshots of the wall and the artists at work.

On July 19, the mural was officially dedicated. Its title: UNITY OF THE PEOPLE. Our leaflet announcing the ceremony referred to the mural as "part of a recent upsurge, bringing art out from the galleries and onto the streets for all to view," and listed the major participants: William Dolberry, Archie Lykes, Stanley Rumage, Josh Fleming, Cheryl McDaniels and Deborah Davis.

They, and the others who worked on the mural, can be proud of their work.

Mr. ROGOVIN is a young artist who directed the mural project. He is pictured at the left and in several other photos.

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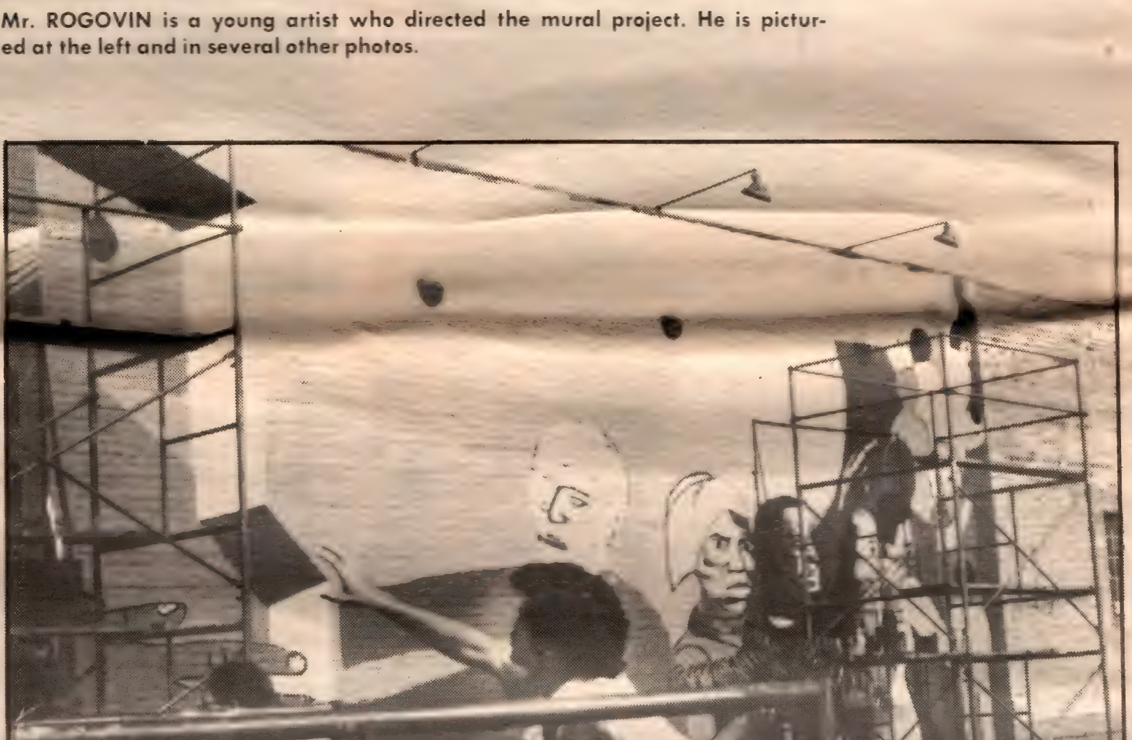

This photo by Mark Rogovin. Other mural photos by Mary Nash.

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"The spirit comes through sharp and clear."

By SEYMOUR JOSEPH
NEW YORK

In these days of sick, slick films, when to many filmmakers the medium is the message, it is a pleasure to see a film of real people in a real struggle to improve their lives. "I Am Somebody," a 28-minute color documentary on the 113-day strike of 400 hospital workers in Charleston, S.C. last spring, captures this struggle with telling force.

The film is appropriately named, for it is the drama of the effort by these workers, all black and nearly all women, to achieve dignity. At the start of the film a march of the workers and their supporters is shown and a voice is heard: "We as black people in South Carolina have awakened to the fact that we are no longer afraid of the white man and that we want to be recognized not because of our race but because we are human beings."

Achievement of that recognition was a collective effort, through their union, Local 1199B. The union was formed with the help of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital union in N.Y., and was the first of a succession of sister unions heading down the alphabet and across the country: 1199C, Philadelphia; 1199D, Durham, N.C.; 1199E, Baltimore, etc.

More than the chronicle of a strike, "I Am Somebody" is the picturization of the human spirit activized. This spirit comes through sharp and clear. At one point in the film the police try to halt and disperse a night march. A portly woman at the front of the march tells a policeman, "We're not going to turn around." Her eyes are intense. Her lips are pursed in a half-smile of self-assurance. No one who sees this moment will have any doubt about whether this woman and those behind her will ever turn around again.

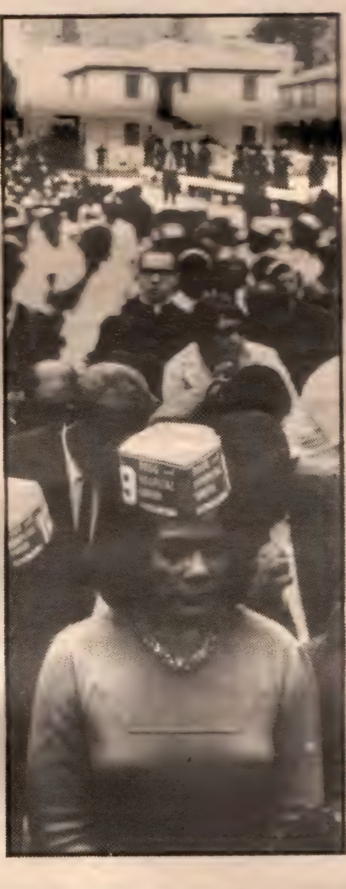
The film shows people who are "sick and tired of being sick and tired," in the words of Mrs. Claire Brown, the film's narrator who was one of the strike leaders and is the mother of five.

The film was produced by the American Foundation on Non-Violence, headed by Mrs. Coretta Scott King, who appears in it together with other leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which aided in the strike.

It was produced and directed by Madeline Anderson, a professional filmmaker, who refers to the film as "an old-fashioned movie," in the sense that the good guys and bad guys are easily identified.

"I Am Somebody" is being distributed in August to schools, libraries, colleges and community organizations by Contemporary/McGraw-Hill Films, 330 West 42 St., N.Y. 10036. Unions interested in showing it may contact Moe Foner, executive secretary of Local 1199 and the film's executive producer, at his union, 709 Eighth Ave., N.Y. 10036.

PEACE
WANT UNION HUMANE RIGHTS



JUSTICE FOR HOSPITAL WORKERS LOCAL 1199 B
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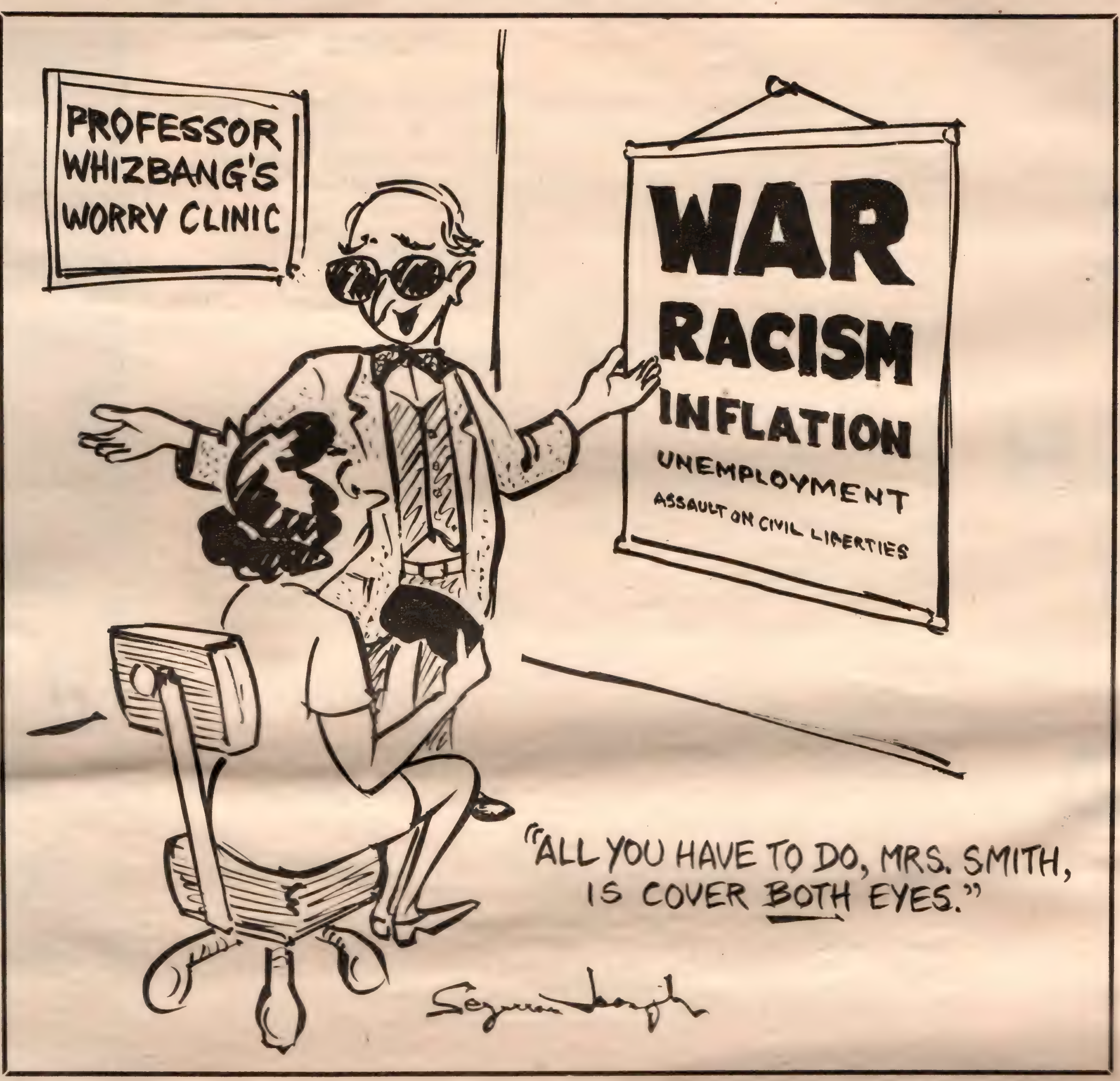
Sure cure for a worry wart

By SUSAN KLING


PROFESSOR WHIZBANG'S WORRY CLINIC
WAR
RACISM
INFLATION
UNEMPLOYMENT
ASSAULT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES
"ALL YOU HAVE TO DO, MRS. SMITH, IS COVER BOTH EYES."

CHICAGO

I just finished reading about a whole new exciting approach to life, in the May-June issue of "The Chicago Suburbanite," put out by the Maywood-Proviso Bank of Maywood, Illinois. Theodore Irwin really digs it in his article, "How To Be a Good Worrier," which reports enthusiastically on a whole network of Women's Worry Clinics springing up across the country which work as a sort of mass therapy, teaching women how to worry properly.

At one session in Colorado, the article says, "eight out of ten" women became "satisfied worriers" after they learned how to worry properly about kids, in-laws, husbands, beauty, aging and so forth. It made sense. You didn't have to **do** anything, you just learned how to think right, and you were freed of those nagging anxieties that made you wring your hands and tear up hankies.

Man, I thought in happy excitement, that's real Women's Lib—even if they don't bother with such as politics or foreign affairs. And I went right out to see if I couldn't drum up some women for a Worry Clinic of my own.

On the stairs I met my next door neighbor, and I hit her with the idea. She didn't cotton to it. "How can I be a satisfied worrier?" she snorted, waving her arms. "When my son was in Vietnam at least I knew where he was! Now, I don't know if he's 'advising' in Cambodia, Laos or Thailand! I just wired Nixon to stop monkeying around where he doesn't belong, and bring my boy back, where I can keep an eye on him!" She brushed past me. "Excuse me, kiddo—I'm on my way downtown to a peace demonstration."

I shrugged my shoulders and walked around the building to my neighbor on the other side, but she was going some place, too. I noticed right away that she was frowning, and I grabbed her arm. "Listen," I said urgently, "join the Women's Worry Clinic and learn to worry constructively!"

"**You** listen," she said, putting her key in her purse, "that's just what I **am** worried about—construction. Did you know there are Indians living in teepees behind Wrigley Field, to protest their lousy housing conditions?"

"So what are you going to do," I asked, "pitch a tent, too?"

"Nah! I'm joining the picket line at the Civic Center to demand better housing for them!"

I shrugged as she hurried past me. Indians. Peace. Mr. Irwin hadn't even mentioned them in his article. Ah, well, I thought, I'll give it another whirl, and I walked over to Jewel Foods, thinking to shop a bit, and wondering who to buttonhole next. Outside of Jewel's a tall slim girl came toward me. Aha, my next candidate! "Hi," I smiled, "I'm starting a Women's Worry Clinic in the neighborhood. Care to join?"

"I'd be delighted," she smiled back, "if I didn't already belong to another worry group. What we're worried about," she held out a clipboard with papers attached, "is Commonwealth Edison asking for a 6.1% increase in electric rates. This petition protests any hike in rates. Care to sign?"

I hesitated, and she plunged on. "Some of our women are out with petitions against the new fare increase. Others are protesting the constant increase in food prices, like, see that girl over there?" She pointed to a girl with a petition on the far side of Jewel's parking lot. "We're worried about other cost-of-living hikes," she went on, "because we know we're being saddled with them on account of the war, which, incidentally, we're worried about, too. Do you realize it can wipe us all out? And I don't care to be wiped out!"

I turned away from her and her petition, disappointed at my third failure. Peace, Indians, cost-of-living hikes, war, what were all these women so uptight about? They should be worrying about the nitty gritties: misbehaving kids, husbands chasing — I stopped short. She said war could wipe us all out. Hey, I didn't care to be wiped out, either. If I didn't do something about the price increases, and the fare increase, and the lousy housing—and if I didn't stop the war—me, myself—maybe with the help of these other gals—and a few guys, I conceded—chances are, there might be no kids—no husbands—no Worry Clinics—and no me. . .

I spun around. "Whoa, there!" I called to the girl with the petition. "Lemme sign! And hurry up, I have to chase downtown to a peace demonstration—and then over to Wrigley Field to help the Indians! And if I have a little extra time, maybe I'll scoot back here and give you a hand with those petitions!"

MAIL SLOT

DISSENT ON "LA RAZA" REVIEW

I am not a regular reader of **The World,** but I did see the review of **La Raza.** As a resident of New Mexico and a supporter of the Chicano movement, I find it necessary to question the politics and the meaning of that attack.

There are 12 million Spanish-speaking people, known as Chicanos or La Raza, in the West and Southwest. They occupy the territory that was stolen from Mexico in the 1840s. While many white Americans on the Left know something about the blacks and their struggle, their knowledge of Chicanos is almost nil. There is very little contemporary literature about them that reaches Anglos, although the Chicano movement publishes over 25 newspapers and a quarterly literary magazine.

In this context, it was most distressing to read John Schuyler's review of **La Raza** in your June 6th issue. Stan Steiner, through his book **La Raza,** has made a wealth of information about the Chicano movement available to masses of people throughout the country. His book has created the means by which many Chicano leaders could speak openly and frankly about their people, their culture, and their struggle. **La Raza** is not a bourgeois sociological analysis; it is not a study of Chicanos done by an Anglo. In my opinion, it is a profound and varied expression of a people fighting against the racism of American capitalism and against more than a century of imperialist domination by the U.S. government — for the Southwest is indeed a colony in every respect.

It is a widely known fact in the barrios of the Southwest that Steiner, to insure that his book was the voice of the Chicanos rather than his own interpretation, sent a copy of each chapter, in manuscript form, to the person about whom it was written so that necessary changes could be made before publication. Therefore, the reviewer's comment that Mr. Steiner was helping "to spread police lies" is a totally false and slanderous accusation considering that Tijerina himself read the chapter written about the Alianza and approved it. (And the Alianza leaders use the book with great pride!) Also, that sort of inflammatory "review" adds nothing at all to the need for developing consciousness and understanding among Anglos as to the nature of the struggle in the Southwest.

The reviewer lists the three "theaters" of the Chicano movement with which **La Raza** deals. Rather than a political criticism or analysis of these aspects of the movement, the reviewer offers petty criticism of spelling errors. (The only political criticism is his suggestion that the book should have included a description of the struggles of the mine workers of southern New Mexico and the clothing workers of El Paso and Los Angeles.)

Reviews written by members of the Chicano community express very different feelings about the book. Although they have also pointed out some mistakes, they welcome the book (e.g., see John Rechy's review in the **Saturday Review** and Elizabeth Martinez's letter in the **N.Y. Review of Books.)** Chicanos in the movement respect the book because it is a human and exciting and comprehensive account about them. Corky Gonzales of the Crusade for Justice has adopted it as a textbook in his Chicano Study courses, as have many Chicano programs across the country.

Thus an attack by an Anglo raises a serious question about how much **The World** cares to find out what this second largest minority really thinks. They, just like the **Village Voice,** chose an Anglo to review it; that choice can only serve to drive a further wedge between the Left movement and the peoples with whom it is supposedly concerned. I certainly believe that there should be further discussion of the book in future issues of **The World** and a second review, of equal space, by a Chicano.

Anyone who reads **La Raza** knows that it is an attack against imperialism and racism, as well as a song to a people who hold some promise for the future of this country.

Ellen Souberman
Santa Fe, N.M.

BOOKS

The Panther story from the firing line

BY ROBERT HEISLER

SEIZE THE TIME by Bobby Seale, Random House, New York, 1970, $6.95

Bobby Seale's book, Seize the Time, clarifies the Black Panther Party position on a number of difficult theoretical questions. To summarize a few:

ON WHITES: Throughout the book Seale restates the long-held position of the Panthers differentiating between liberal and progressive whites and racists and bigots:

> **"All of us are laboring class people employed or unemployed, and our unity has got to be based on the practical necessities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . In our view it is a class struggle between the massive proletarian working class and the small minority ruling class. Working class people of all colors must unite against the exploitative, oppressive ruling class. We believe our fight is a class struggle and not a race struggle." (page 72)**

ON VIOLENCE: The Panthers' approach to violence is perhaps the most distorted of their positions, thanks to mass media. It is often misunderstood by movement people as well. Seale argues that today we can speak of violence in terms of self-defense against attacks by "pigs" — meaning racist cops and assorted bigots, Ku Kluxers and Birchites:

> **"We aren't hungry for violence; we don't want violence. Violence is ugly, guns are ugly. But we understand that there are two kinds of violence: the violence that is perpetrated against our people by the fascist aggression of the power structure; and self-defense — a form of violence used to defend ourselves from the unjust violence that is inflicted upon us." (pp. 418-419)**

In the event of full-blown fascism then and only then will the question of armed struggle on a mass scale become relevant.

The Panthers make a very important distinction between levels of struggle and tactics based on the nature of the period and the real options open to the people. The Panthers would like to avoid full-scale violence. Seale argues that the demand for community control of police is directed precisely towards **averting the necessity** of full-scale civil war:

> **"Guerrilla warfare is going to exist if the power structure is not stopped with community control of the police. One of the reasons the people have to work on the community control of police campaign is to curtail civil war in America..." (pp. 421-422)**

Further, they see the gun as a tool that functions as part of the larger economic and political movement. The gun is not an isolated aspect of struggle:

> **"They (the people) must understand that self-defense goes beyond just defending ourselves with guns, but that political organizing and implementing the ten-point platform and program are the real political, economic and social means of defending ourselves." (pp. 406-407)**

ON SELF-DETERMINATION: The Panthers speak of Afro-America as an oppressed colony dispersed within the mother country. Thus the struggle is essentially anti-colonial. But Seale doesn't draw any hard and fast conclusions about the forms that will be utilized to achieve liberation. Self-determination is taken to mean control over the decisions that affect one's life and power to determine one's destiny. Black America, through practical experience, will determine the means and forms that most effectively secure liberation. The main thrust today, say the Panthers, is to win freedom within the larger American community. If this proves to be impossible then Black America will have to establish separate governing machinery that will insure complete protection of human rights, machinery through which they will conduct their own affairs and through which they will establish independent relations with the nations of the world. In a Proclamation to America, issued June 19 in Washington, the Panthers said:

> **"If this is not to be, if we cannot make a new arrangement within the United States, then we have no alternative but to declare ourselves free and independent of the United States. If it is our national destiny to follow the latter course, then we must declare ourselves into self-governing machinery, and seek the recognition of the freedom-loving nations of the world."**

Further, the Panthers argue that black liberation within America is intimately connected to the struggle for a socialist America. They believe that only in a socialist America can real black freedom be won and guaranteed. They reject the idea of "integration" into a capitalist America as it is today. Thus the Panther's demands for community control involve radical structural reforms that seriously challenge the present power relationships in the country as a whole. Community control (of police, schools, welfare programs, etc.) falls between traditional integrationist approaches and traditional separatist notions. They represent a new structural approach designed to meet the unique position and needs of a specially oppressed people without a complete break from the larger American community.

It is notable that the Panthers do not make estimates concerning specifically what can be won under capitalism and what will require socialist solutions. It would seem that a more fully developed strategy would require such estimates (such as one finds in Claude Lightfoot's book: **Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation**). At this point, however, the Panthers prefer to state their minimum program for liberation (The Ten Point Program) and launch the struggle for its implementation.

On the question of separate statehood, Huey Newton makes some very important comments on the matter in a letter to the Republic of New Africa people dated September 1969. In this generally sympathetic letter Newton makes two points: (1) that the organization of a separate nation now is a bit premature as the mass of Afro-Americans do not yet subscribe to such a solution; (2) that those who want to establish a separate black state cannot be unmindful of the political situation that obtains in America at large. For if a non-white nation were to come into being within the environs of an imperialist U.S.A. then surely it would be the most subject nation history has ever known. It would lack even the geographical distance from the mother country that the imperialists now find as no great obstacle in their colonialist relationship with the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

ON WORKERS AND UNIONS: Speaking about Panther caucuses in unions:

> **"We're not putting in Black Panther caucuses as racist groups. We're talking about a caucus that works in conjunction with the union to help educate the rest of the members of the union to the fact that they can have a better life, too." (pp. 415-416)**

ON REFORM AND REVOLUTION: Seale indicates the Panthers fully accept the idea of masses learning through struggle and their own experiences. He places the question in an interesting way:

> **"A lot of people misunderstood the politics of these (Free Breakfast Program etc.) programs. They're not reform programs; they're actually revolutionary community programs. A revolutionary program is one set forth by revolutionaries... A reform program is set up by the existing exploitative system as an appeasing handout to fool the people and to keep them quiet... The objective of programs set forth by revolutionaries is to educate the masses of the people to the politics of changing the system." (pp. 412-413)**

It must also be said that Seale and the Panthers argue that the "lumpen proletariat" in the ghettos (especially the chronically unemployed youth) is the central force for revolution, taking issue with the traditional conception of the leading role of the working class. Here I would take issue with the Panthers. Marxists hold that the working class is the decisive force for socialist revolution for a number of reasons: the critical position of the working class in the productive process; their irreconcilable conflict with the capitalists over the division of the surplus product; the level of **organization and discipline** that stems from the life conditions of workers on the job; the psychology of collectivity and unity that flows from workers' experience in social production and from collective struggle against the boss; etc.

Reliance on the "lumpen proletariat" means reliance on a highly unstable, disorganized, mixed class strata. Seale reports many examples of problems of lack of discipline, instability, "hustling mentality," etc. that confronted the Party in its work with "brothers off the block."

But it is important that we not mistake the Panther view on the "lumpen proletariat" with the now somewhat dated view once popular among sections of the student left that bears a surface resemblance to the Panther approach. Sections of the student left held that the dividing line between those who had a stake in capitalism and those who came into collision with it was based on those who worked as against those who were unemployed. If you held a job your interest lay automatically with the camp of reaction. For example, George and Louise Crowley, in a **Monthly Review** article of November 1964, asserted that the next revolution was cybernation and a "workless world." Thus the unemployed were closest to the new millenium. (RYM 2 and the Weathermen still maintain this position albeit in a somewhat camouflaged form.) The Panthers, however, do not see the interests of employed and unemployed as antagonistic.

> **"Employed or unemployed, workers must unite with each other and with the community... We're advocating that workers begin to move to control the means of production by first demanding thirty-hour work weeks with the same forty-hour pay. By doing this, they will automatically open up more jobs. These jobs can be filled by poor, unemployed people." (p. 416)**

In terms of strategy and tactics this aspect of the matter is most crucial. It allows the Panthers enough flexibility to draw new conclusions based on new evidence concerning the developing struggles of the working class. Their view of the "lumpen proletariat" is based, at this point, on the overwhelming numbers of unemployed in the nation's ghettos and the far from creditable role of organized labor in the struggle for black liberation in the recent period. Seale himself, though, comes from a working class background. His father was one of the first three black carpenters in the union in California, and Bobby is a skilled mechanic and draftsman.

Space does not permit a review of Seale's handling of such questions as the woman question and alliances. On these, as well, we find an advanced, sophisticated treatment.

All of this should remind us that defense of the Panthers is not just an abstract civil liberties fight or just another of the many aspects of the struggle for democratic rights. What is involved here is the defense of a vital, revolutionary force in the black community and in the nation as a whole; a defense of brothers and comrades in the revolutionary movement. If the ruling class succeeds in destroying or permanently crippling the Panthers, the revolutionary movement will suffer a severe loss.

THEY STOOD UP

By RUTH FRANCE NORRICK

This story begins with Dalton Trumbo, but it goes on to include many others. The Hollywood Ten, the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee, Eugene Dennis—he was then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USA, Willie McGee and his family, the Teachers' Union of New York City, and on and on. It is also about the people who have never forgotten them.

One who remembers is an 80 year old all-Hoosier coal miner-farmer. He lives alone in a trailer, in the open country south of Terre Haute. Now isolated, he once took part in the great labor and civil liberties and civil rights struggles of his time. He hungers for someone to talk to about what is happening today.

On this visit, my friend's first words, almost, were, "Did you hear about Dalton Trumbo?"

Dalton Trumbo! I had to think for a minute.

"He's going to make a movie again—a Hollywood movie! I just heard about it over the radio. Right out in the open, for one of the big companies. It's to be called **Sons.** That's all I know about it, but it will be a great movie.

"Do you remember—when he was black-listed—how a movie he made under another name won the award, an Oscar?"

He laughed, as if Dalton Trumbo's fooling "them" had somehow been his own little triumph.

Talk went from Hollywood to Washington and Vietnam, then to what was happening in the Southern Indiana coal fields. The rumor was around that the last big underground mine was going to close. The "strippers" were taking everything, and nothing was going to stop them. Nothing!

But he still wanted to talk about Dalton Trumbo. He searched through his little store of books and magazines—a trailer is not a library—until he found what he was looking for, a little magazine, and opened it to page 14—Dalton Trumbo's "Poems on Parting." "Now read this one, out loud," he commanded. "That's a great poem. I can't tell you how many times I've read it, but I can't get anybody around here to look at it, even. But read it. Go ahead and read it. I've never heard it read."

So I did. The poem is entitled "For a Convict's Wife." It was composed in a jail cell in the Federal penitentiary in Danbury, Conn. (Dalton Trumbo, for those too young to remember, was one of the "Hollywood Ten" who went to prison in 1950 for their refusal to become informers before the House Un-American Activities Committee.) So I read the poem and, that done, our host pressed the magazine on me. "Take it," he said. "I know you'll bring it back some day. Take it. It's not very clean, but I read it a lot. That's something wonderful I'm letting you have. Take it."

I did. Last night I really looked at it. It is an issue of **Masses and Mainstream** given over to the writings of that day's American political prisoners. The date: July 1950. Exactly 20 years ago. I turned the pages, reading every word.

First was a poem by Philip Freneau, the poet of the American Revolution. It was on the inside front cover. It began.

Left to himself wherever man is found
In peace he aims to walk life's round.

The poem went on to protest what was done to man by "the designing scheming few."

Americans speak—for you must—
You have no hour to lose.

So the poem ended and in the following pages, those who were in prison, those who had been there, and those who were about to go spoke. They were honored men and women: writers, artists, physicians, teachers — people whose names were known far and wide. And they were Americans!

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The progressive movement of that time was hacked at, torn to pieces, by committees, school boards, government offices, labor's highest echelons. And by the Supreme Court, which gave "legality" to the attack.

It was more than a witch-hunt, as we see it now. It was a necessary move in the Cold War strategy of Dulles to hold for the capitalists and for what they called the "free" world, Korea, Japan, Indo-China, the Philippines; Greece and the Middle East; Western Germany; Cuba and Guatemala—to name the countries that bore watching then. (Africa had not yet come clearly into the picture.) These countries had to be kept from "going Communist," no matter what measures had to be taken, and as a matter of "internal security" protests had to be silenced.

Now, 20 years later I read, in that thumb-worn and faded little magazine, the thoughts of those selected for the pillory, or worse. One, black Willie McGee, in Mississippi, was to die. Others wrote from the "outside" battlefronts—John Howard Lawson, Howard Fast, the McGee family, Albert Maltz, Eugene Dennis, Carl Marzani, Leon Josephson, George Marshall, Alice Citron, Shirley Graham — I have just copied the names from the Table of Contents.

I could quote page after page:

John Howard Lawson, in "Deadline for Writers," went back to Roger Williams to place the struggles of the early 1950s in line with those that had gone before, for "conscience' sake." He was working feverishly at the time to revise his book on American history, to get it to the printer before he went to jail. That book was **The American Heritage.**

Carl Marzani's contribution was in the form of letters to his family. Among them is a wistful account of Christmas Eve in Danbury prison, his thoughts going back to the Christmases of his childhood. He remembered the words of a song to the child Jesus:

"You come down from the stars
Oh, King of Heaven;
And come here to suffer in cold and freezing;
Oh, Divine Little One,
How much you must love us."

"And, today," he wrote, "I think with thoughts of others how much it costs to love peace and progress, and the brotherhood of man." There must be space, though, for these few lines from that "great" poem by Dalton Trumbo, the poem the old radical in the Indiana trailer knows by heart. They are:

"Each man owes his country
At least a little time in jail,
So it cannot be a matter of surprise
That I arrive at last before these gates
Which have closed so many times on better men,
And daily close upon my brothers!

FEBRUARY 1951
masses & MAINSTREAM
NEGRO HISTORY WEEK 1951
A Special Number
APRIL 1951
masses
MAINSTREAM
PITTSBURGH: PEACE ON TRIAL
by ART SHIELDS
ROAD TO SPAIN
a story by STEVE NELSON
On Sinclair Lewis
exico's Siqueiros
ve Camp" Fraud
Writers Today
WARD LAWSON
I TAKE MY STAND, by W. E. B. Du Bois
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AUGUST 1951
In this Issue
UNITY FOR PEACE
by PAUL ROBESON
THE WRITER & LIFE
by ILYA EHRENBURG
MISSION TO ATHENS
a play by ALAN MAX
Lawyers on Trial
Psychoanalysis and the Arts
"The Masses" Tradition
SPEAK UP IN TIME!

Covers: Masses & Mainstream 1951

Moscow copes with pollution

By MIKE DAVIDOW

Novosti from Sovfoto

Sedimentation tanks for the biological purification of sewerage on the Kama River, part of a complex that will purify all sewerage from Perm Region enterprises and will clean up this largest tributary of the Volga River.

MOSCOW

Like all great industrial cities, Moscow has its problems with pollution. But after living here more than a year we have yet to experience anything resembling the smog scares so frequent in U.S. industrial cities.

A discussion with Alexander Yanovksy, chief of Moscow's General Planning Institute, and his deputy, Yuri Sokolov, explained some of the reasons for this "abnormal" situation for a great city. Natural gas, which has the lowest percentage of noxious substances of any fuel, accounts for more than 70% of all the fuel used for heating and cooking in Moscow. It was 30% 10 years ago. By 1980 it will be 95%. Moscow, which now gets its gas from Central Asia, will get a massive additional supply from western Siberia.

I recall in 1966 and 1967 that Con Edison, the utility monopoly which is "the largest single producer of foul air in the city of New York" (Mayor's task force on pollution), refused to even consider using natural gas because of the expense. It insisted on waiting a full year before it would even use oil with a lower sulphur content.

Moscow, of course, can't yet compare with New York in the number of automobiles on its streets. But traffic is quite heavy (much heavier than 3 years ago when I last visited the city). Yanovsky said the Moscow Soviet (City Council) paid great attention to the problem. For one thing all vehicles in Moscow must use the highest quality gasoline and oil.

Yanovsky said research revealed that the greatest amount of exhaust was discharged at crossroads when traffic stopped for red lights. Pedestrian underpasses which provide a safe and comfortable passageway under most of Moscow's main streets decreased by 10-15 times the amount of noxious fumes inhaled by Muscovites. The underpasses also decrease accidents and help speed up traffic.

I asked Yanovsky how Moscow disposes of its garbage. He said that most of Moscow's annual 2 million tons of garbage is not burned; it is sorted out in eight huge sanitation plants (metal is separated from it), purified, turned into compost by a special biological process and used as fertilizer. The entire process takes two to three days. He said that the garbage which could not be disposed of this way was burned in smokeless incinerators. Thus, unlike New Yorkers, Muscovites do not inhale their garbage.

Sokolov said the city is grappling with the problem of air pollution along three main lines: introduction of anti-pollution equipment (this includes increased use of least noxious fuel); moving of industries or residents; and strict systematic inspection to determine where pollution norms are being exceeded. On the last point Sokolov stressed that the decision of the inspection commissions, composed of representatives of workers, scientific and people's organizations, is law. He reported that a factory in Noguisk which violated the pollution norm was closed down for six months. Others were treated in similar fashion. But such violations are, on the whole, rare. Sokolov said that many Moscow plants were being equipped with effective anti-pollution equipment, and cited the huge Moscow Auto factor (Likhachaev) and many chemical plants as examples. To reduce pollution in the auto plant a special metal melting shop was built in Ryazan.

But Moscow faces a special problem, Sokolov admitted. The city has many factories built during Czarist years, many of which were located in the center of Moscow. Many of them (more than 500) were moved into industrial zone areas set up by the city. Those too old to use were demolished and replaced by new factories. Zoning occupies a very important place in Moscow's immediate as well as long range plans. The perspective is to move industries more and more beyond the city's limits.

Green belts are being built around the plants. Almost every factory I visited is surrounded by a park-like area. Flower pots on huge machines are common sights. And the city itself abounds in parks and tree-lined streets. Every apartment house has its green backyard.

Zones of pollution are set (within which homes are not to be constructed). They vary according to the character of the enterprises and extend up to a radius of one kilometer (three-fifths of a mile).

Moscow had to grapple with the problem: should the industries or the homes be moved out of certain areas? The city administration finally decided to impose wider zones and to move out of the revised areas those homes within the new borders.

Today's Moscow is one of the cleanest cities in the world. Ten thousand sanitation trucks clean the streets daily aided by thousands of incessant sweepers. Huge plants purify all of Moscow's dirty water from toilets and industrial plants by means of a special biological process. During the past eight years hundreds of plants have been equipped with purification systems. More than 98% of the purified water can be used again for industrial purposes.

Moscow does confront problems of water pollution, however. The Yaza river, a small river on which many plants are located, is polluted. So are parts of the Moscow River. But the problem doesn't approach that which exists in the Hudson and East Rivers in N.Y. Bathing is safe along 60% of the beaches on the shores of Moscow River. But neither Yanovsky nor Sokolov gave the impression of complacency. On the contrary, Moscow views any pollution as too much.

Likhachaev auto factory in Moscow.

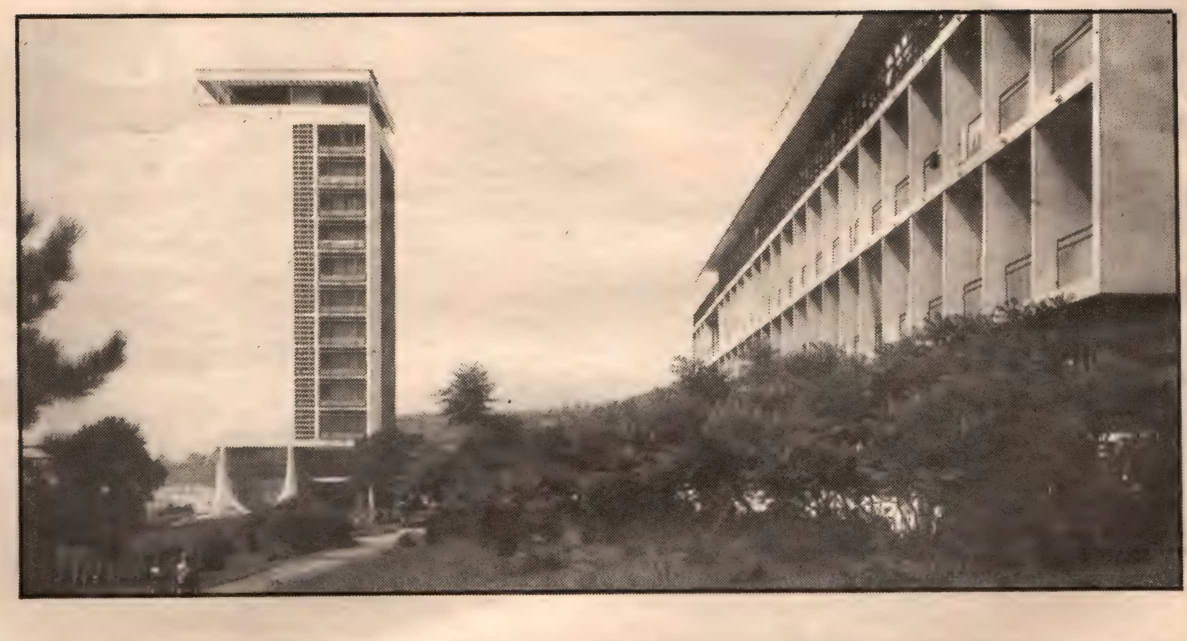
TASS from Sovfoto

Construction for the purification of oil-polluted ballast water formerly discharged by tankers in the port of Batumi on the Black Sea. After processing, clean water flows back into the sea and the oil residue is piped to a base for use by enterprises.

Novosti from Sovfoto

Installation for the biological purification of water used in coal-tar chemical production at the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works in western Siberia. The process reduces the phenol content from 350 mg. per liter of waste water to 5 mg.

Black Sea Eden for Journalists



By SIMON W. GERSON

Two Americans stare, slightly bug-eyed, out of the terrace window. Immediately beneath them lay a green vineyard heavy with luscious purple and gold grapes; beyond stretched the sparkling Black Sea, rimmed by golden sands laced with foamy white surf.

The visitors shake themselves out of their reverie. "Just in time to get in a swim before lunch." "O.K., let's go." A neatly graveled path leads down to a winding stone stairway carved out of a small cliff to the secluded shorefront, gay with beach parasols and bronzed humanity. Here Russians, playing chess; there East and West Germans soaking up the sun; in the surf a score of others dive through the breakers; further out, a bearded Mexican with his U.S.-born wife and a young Danish woman manipulate a paddle boat.

A walk along the beach rewards the ear with snatches of conversations in tongues Scandinavian, Polish, German, Bulgarian and Russian.

The first meal is something of an adventure. The outdoor dining patio is approached by an arbor-like walk punctuated by stone columns bordering a pool. A bandshell marks off the far corner. The violins are gay; cyrstal gleams on the maroon tablecloths; roses are the centerpiece and a wine bottle discreetly invites the thirsty wayfarer. Director Peter Stoilkow, a retired journalist, does the honors. He places the Americans next to an English-speaking Danish editor and his family and toasts the newcomers from the U.S.A.

Apparently the International Organization of Journalists felt back in 1956 that nothing was too good for the working newspaperman or woman. That's when leading IOJ members decided at a Helsinki meeting to set up a resort — they call it a "home" or a "maison" — for members of the profession and their families. They picked as the general location the Socialist Riviera, the mountainous ring that extends along the Black Sea from Bulgaria through Rumania and into the Soviet Union. There were the usual debates about the specific location but they finally agreed on a Bulgarian coastal bluff that juts out into the Black Sea.

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What style architecture? A contest was held. From 70 blueprints submitted, that of a group of designers headed by Nikolai Nikolov, a youthful Bulgarian architect, was approved and the foundation stone was laid on July 5, 1958. Completed one year and 24 days later, the original home (a new building has been added since) is modern, its simple and severe lines are softened by elements of Bulgarian Renaissance. It is surrounded by patios and loggias with friezes of a native Balchik stone.

But a building is not yet a Home. After the Bulgarians donated the site and designed the structure — and the government chipped in two million leva ($1 million dollars at the official rate of exchange) — the journalist organizations of other countries were to make their contributions. From the Soviet Journalists Union came a complete modern kitchen, two huge refrigerating chambers, five smaller refrigerators, a bus, a truck and a Volga automobile, a grand piano, a dozen radios, a tape recorder, ten outboard motors and a motion picture projection outfit. Czechoslovakia sent carloads of glass, porcelain tiles and terracotta, while the German Democratic Republic organization forwarded a telephone switchboard system, 40,000 metres of cables, 3,000 light bulbs and linoleum for the entire building. Rumanian newsmen sent an elaborate door and window frames, while the Chinese Association of Journalists contributed 110 carpets, colorful curtain fabrics, blankets, towels, sheets and porcelain vases. Poland weighed in with 15 truckloads of furniture and Hungary with five truckloads of supplies.

Particularly touching were two gifts: one was a box from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam containing two pictures in the wood-lacquer technique of Vietnamese art and vases decorated with folk designs; the other was the emblem of the International Organization of Journalists sent by the Journalists Syndicate of Limoges, France, made in the city's famous ceramics works.

The total effect? One of superb taste, on the quiet side. None of your Miami-style frenzied decor. And what does all this — the lovely bedroom-sitting room-bath and terrace (all rooms face the sea), plus the three daily meals — cost the visiting journalist? The Bulgarian host smiles. "All of 13 levas a day per person." That's $6.50 in U.S. currency. "That's the standard rate," he explains.

And what does a body do besides relax in the dazzling sunshine, swim in the cool Black Sea and chat with fellow-journalists in whatever language is mutually available? Just play tennis or volley ball on the Home's well-appointed courts, dance the evenings away, watch films of various nations or go sightseeing, the host explained patiently.

There is Varna nearby, with its archaeological and historical museum and its summer festivals of music and theater. There is a petrified forest and the famed Alajda Monastery, a few miles above neighboring Golden Sands. Or for those who want to see how socialist agriculture works, there is a great collective farm a short ride from the home, a huge organization with miles of vineyards, hothouses and cattle barns.

"You'll never be bored," host Stoilkow promised. Two Americans weren't. And they're going back this year.

These photographs show only a few of the facilities and activities available to vacationists at the International Journalists House in Varna, Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Past record

Re Mme. Dung's appeal to longshoremen and workers in the U.S.: I remember the time when San Francisco longshoremen refused to load scrap metal for Japan. I remember when they refused to load a German ship until the captain took the swastika down. I remember when Italy invaded Ethiopia and they — for a time — refused to load an Italian freighter. I remember that Harry Bridges saying then: "Our organization intends in the future, to prevent all war supplies from being shipped to fascist nations, for war on defenseless or democratic people."

Now it's 1970, and that was a long time ago. But, Australian dockworkers have refused to load war cargo for Vietnam. They even refused to load beer for Aussie soldiers and the Australian government was forced to commission the ship into the Navy to get the job done.

And Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis has appealed to dockworkers in Western countries to refuse to load shipments of goods for Greece.

San Francisco longshoremen, by virtue of their strategic position, by virtue of their great militant history, are in unique position of being able — if they but will — to provide leadership and encouragement to all U.S. workers to take those effective and new and sorely needed steps to end the war in Indochina. Like — maybe we could even talk about general strike? Or, refusing to load one ship? Or, ten minutes of silence? And to hell with contracts!

READER, Oakland

An unfortunate error appeared in Mme. Dung's letter as it apepared on this page last week. Where the last line read: "I do not think . . ." it should have read: "I do think that the American people, with their experience in the history of their struggle for their own independence just 200 years ago, will fully understand our people's struggle."

Answer the call

Over a number of years I have heard various liberal voices rise in claims of impending peace; and thereby one assumes the end of war. But little has come of all the rhetoric except an increase in violence and the profit therefrom.

So it is with bated breath that I await the results of the latest plea, that of Nguyen Ngoc Dung in your July 18 issue.

If the time has come when a publicized protest to the ILWU and other workers is acceptable, then it must indeed be safe and perhaps even productive to support such a criticism of the governmental policy and its supporters.

I have myself wondered what had happened to the voices that once were raised in this area.

And had assumed that since the major ones, and several minor ones, are now at the service of, indeed, part of, the Establishment, such protests would never again be heard except carefully muted.

Apparently it just goes to show that one should never give up — some new deal may indeed be plausible.

—Ken Hansen, S. F.

Editorial

July 26: celebrating a victorious defeat

On this, the Seventeenth Anniversary of the July 26, 1953 attack on the Moncada barracks, the Cuban people celebrate two defeats.

The first defeat was the Moncada attack itself. Much of the cream of Cuba's revolutionary youth died that day. Many were murdered by the Batista cops in the days that followed, and Fidel Castro and a few others survivors were jailed by the dictatorship. It certainly was a defeat. Many at the time said it was a mistake as well.

The second defeat was the failure to harvest 10 million tons of sugar this year. Despite the most tremendous mobilization of a people's energy and initiative, by this July 26 Cuba was able to produce something more than eight and one half million tons. Fidel called it a moral defeat for the revolution's leadership, even though it was a far larger harvest than ever before in Cuba's history.

And yet, the defeat at Moncada launched the armed struggle of the Cuban people against the dictatorship. The mass campaign in Cuba for amnesty for Fidel and the other survivors helped lay the foundations in Cuba's cities of the mass movement of support for the guerrillas. Out of the defeat of Moncada grew the victory of the liberation.

When Che Guevara died in the desolate hills of Bolivia, that too was a defeat, and maybe his going was also a mistake. But it was, in the phrase of Cuban Communist leader Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, "A Moncada for Latin America."

The United States and its puppets and junior partners in the Latin American oligarchies have spent the 10 years since the liberation of Cuba trying to isolate and destroy the Cuban revolution.

Yet despite defeats, mistakes and setbacks, the Cuban revolution is stronger today than it has ever been. It is the United States that is increasingly isolated in Latin America and the world.

It is isolated because Cuba lives, Cuba is strong, and most of all, Cuba is socialist. The success of the Cuban revolution stands as a permanent achievement and inspiration for the people of Latin America, and the entire hemisphere. The stronger Cuban socialism grows, the stronger are the revolutionary forces of Latin America.

In a very real way Cuba's eight and one half million ton sugar harvest was a bitter defeat for the United States. Ten years of blockade, sabotage, invasion and threats have been unable to stop the building of a strong socialist economy.

Yet Cuba failed to reach the ten million. It was a setback. And their setback is our setback, since it serves the interests of the U.S. imperialists who are as much the enemy of the people of the U.S. as they are the enemy of Cuba.

We must help prevent further such setbacks. The 10 million ton effort was forced on Cuba because of the U.S. blockade, a blockade carried out in our name. Now is the time, with new millions aware of the bankruptcy of U.S. anti-communist foreign policy, to launch massive efforts to end the U.S. blockade of Cuba.

Gus Hall lambasts the phony liberals

NEW YORK

The following commentary was written by Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist party.

Many liberals are liberal only when it is convenient. For many this present moment is not convenient.

The country is facing a serious crisis. McCarthyism has moved into the White House — lock, stock, Agnew and barrel. Nixon tramples on the Constitution. He escalates and expands the illegal war in Indo-China. The ultra right under the cover of "hard hats" beats the drums for war, racism and repression.

Nixon sends out a presidential letter of thanks to each thug.

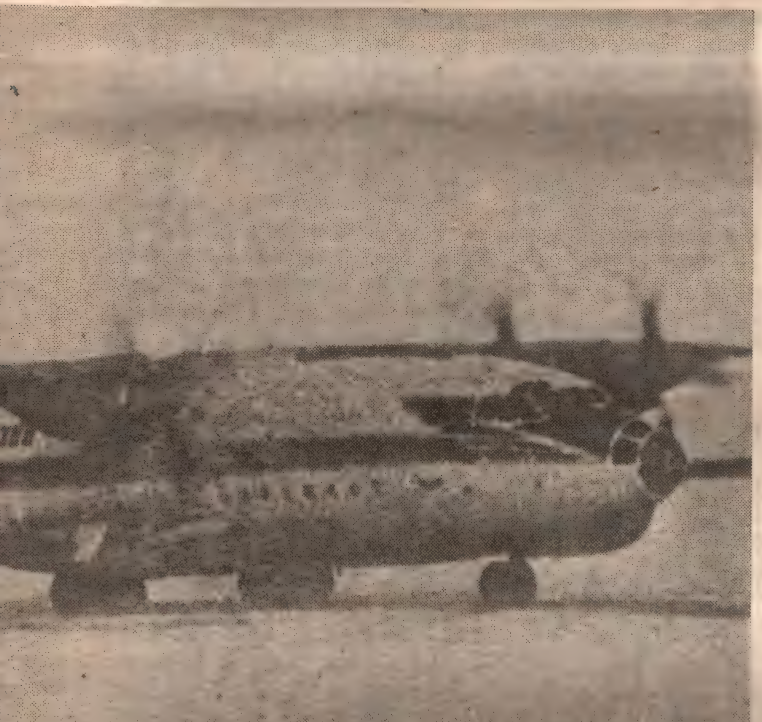
The Nixon Administration is rolling back the civil rights gains of the past. Anti-labor injunctions are at full tide. Legislative hoppers are overflowing with anti-labor bills.

Students have been shot in cold blood. The Vice President of the country has become the leading barker, organizing and arousing every possible reactionary anti-democratic racist scum.

There is an atmosphere of racism, repression and militarism. This is the reality. This is the source of danger to the country. This is what the people of the U. S. and the liberals included, should be concerned about, but too many of the liberals are not.

In fact, many liberals have picked this moment to launch

(Continued on page 10)



ion of tractors, machinery, motorized vehicles and other heavy equip- (shown above) which can fly at an altitude of 33,000 feet and cover 0 miles. Cargo capacity is 20 tons. Other major plane making the can carry 80 tons of cargo or 720 persons and cover a distance of M-10 helicopters which can carry prefabricated houses, are also ed by the earthquake.

From the staff

When a hi-fi set cost a human life

SAN FRANCISCO

MR. APPLEBE was sitting on the toilet, his hands clenching tight the corners of the newspaper, when his eyes stopped wandering and fell on an article in the second page.

He skimmed through the article and then sat there quietly musing: "I don't know what's wrong with these city kids nowadays, it's beyond me — they'll go into somebody's house, steal everything they can get their hands on, and, then, when they're caught, they'll go and kill a cop."

Now, Applebe didn't really have to worry much, and he knew it, because he, his wife, and his two children lived in a modest comfortable house away from the center city. They had moved there when he was promoted to assistant manager at the local auto plant.

He had been working there for three years now, and he knew, so he thought, several of his employes intimately. Among them, he included a newly made acquaintance, a Mexican-American or, rather, a "Chicano," a term he took great pride in saying.

He recalled with a certain sense of nostalgia the first time he came home with this new word, had told his children about it excitedly, and then explained how one couldn't find a nicer people on this earth. He thought they were so friendly and congenial that sometimes he wished he didn't have this managerial job, a job carrying such grave responsibilities, so that he might invite him home for dinner or to one of his many cocktail parties.

But, then, he and his people were so different than him and those with whom he associated that it would be anybody's guess what might become of such a mixed party.

IT WAS FRIDAY and he had come home from work early. He was already into the sports section when suddenly he heard a loud crackle, like the sound of glass shattering, coming from the living room downstairs.

He grabbed the gun, rushed downstairs into the living room in hot pursuit of what he thought were prowlers, yelling, "You, dirty fucking bastards, come back, come back, come back." When he reached the door, a car had already sped away.

Under his breath, he muttered, "Those sons of bitches. Mexicans, I bet. They deserve to be put away for good in a box deep under the ground."

A FEW HOURS later, across town a woman sat sobbing on a bench inside the police station. Her husband had been summoned and would be there soon. She trembled at the thought. She was going to have to tell him and she didn't know how.

The police had called her earlier. It appears, so they said, that her son had stolen a hi fi set. He and a friend were apprehended just as they were about to enter a house. When the policemen attempted to interrogate him, so they said, he jumped one of them with a knife and the cop, in self-defense, so they said, shot him.

Having to tell her husband all this would be difficult enough. But, there was something else she could not bear telling him from fear of what he might do.

When she, in a frenzy of panic, had rushed to the hospital where they had taken her son, they would not let her see him. But, she had screamed, cried, and yelled until she forced them to let her in to see her child.

What she saw was his body with a blue and purple streak running across his neck, extending onto the chest, and blood that had clotted at the mouth, and cakes of gore splattered all over his black hair. They had told her then that that was the natural state of the dead.

MEANWHILE at home, Mr. Applebe was wandering into the kitchen for the first time that day after an evening with the Johnson's. When he came up to the kitchen table, he noticed a little piece of paper with a note on it. He picked it up and read:

"We didn't find you home and forgot to ask you yesterday, but could we borrow the record player? Thank you, daddy. I know you'll understand. Mary." Think about it.

—JUAN LOPEZ

Housewives, Berkeley plant workers affected

Hoax & harm in enzyme soap

By CONN HALLINAN

Doug Wachter photos

BERKELEY PLANT spews detergent mist. Workers inside suffer skin and lung ailments.

BERKELEY, Calif. — "They put this new girl in the cutting room, but she kept getting nose bleeds. They fired her before she got her 30 days seniority. It was those damn enzymes."

A young employee at the Colgate-Palmolive plant here grumbled about conditions that he and his co-workers are forced to put with in the production of the new enzyme detergents.

His remarks bear out a series of reports published in both this country and Europe which point to dangers involved in producing and using proteolytic and amylitic enzymes to remove organically produced stains e.g. milk, blood, fats, etc.

The two chemicals involved in these enzyme detergents, are called protease and amylase. Both are manufactured by a spore-forming bacteria, Bacillus subtilis, as part of their digestive processes. Protease breaks down proteins to digestable amino acids, while amylase speeds conversion of complex carbohydrates into sugars.

In theory, these chemical enzymes can break down stains in clothing the same way they break down the complex organic materials bacteria digest.

These enzymes are by no means new. They were first patented in Germany in 1913, and have been used fairly widely in Europe. They first entered the U.S. market in 1968 when Procter & Gamble introduced Biz, and Colgate unveiled Axion. Since then, Lever Bros. has joined the other companies with Drive, and enzyme additive products presently dominate 55.5% of the total soap market.

LUNG DAMAGE

Recent studies have illuminated two rather startling facts, however. One, the stuff doesn't work very well, if at all; and two, it can cause permanent lung damage to workers who inhale it, and severe allergic reactions to housewives who use it.

Enzymes come in two forms. One is a "pre-soak," the other an additive to the regular detergent. The magazine Consumer Reports studied the pre-soaks in January, 1969, and found non-enzyme detergents did as good a job as the new enzyme products. The magazine said that there were "some very slight differences" between the enzyme pre-soaks and the non-enzyme pre-soaks when used on blood and gravy stains. The former apparently did a somewhat better job.

Consumer Reports was equally unimpressed with enzymes packed into detergents. "Whatever it is that enzymes do in a pre-soak, they do it slowly; it seems unlikely that enzymes would be very effective against stubborn stains during the short time of contact in a wash cycle."

Soap company officials insist that the enzymes are effective as a pre-soak, but some concede, according to the Wall Street Journal (Oct. 9, 1969), "whether they (enzymes) have time to do anything in the wash cycle, is up for grabs."

"Enzymes," says another soap company official, "are primarily a marketing gimmick," and judging from the sales of enzyme-related soaps and pre-soaks, its been a mighty persuasive "marketing gimmick." Naturally the enzymes have added to the price of detergents. While prices of chemicals have declined of late, detergent prices are up 5%.

The second fact concerning these "new" miracle enzymes is that they are extremely dangerous to people who come into contact with the material during the production phase. There are as well, numerous cases, of skin irritations and blistering simply through home use.

The British medical magazine, The Lancet, in an article published last June titled "Pulmonary Disease Due to Inhalation of Derivatives of Bacillus Subtilis Containing Proteolytic Enzyme" found that, "in addition to causing acute illness, inhalation of this material may lead to irreversible impairment of lung function, and that insidious lung damage could occur without episodes of overt illness. Rigorous preventative measures are therefore recommended."

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ENZYME DETERGENTS shown above, along with Drive, Axion and Biz, are very profitable items.

Lancet pointed out that in many cases symptoms are difficult to diagnose. Many symptoms like breathlessness, a feeling of "tightness" in the chest, exhaustion, and coughing, are similar to reactions brought on by colds, virus, or asthma. Cursory examinations are useless. Yet it is a rare industry that provides more than that for their workers. A proper examination would have to include at minimum X-rays, and radiographs.

The magazine made no bones about the danger of enzyme inhalation. It gives rise to "irreversible fibrotic changes," and further, the "need for preventative measures cannot be too strongly stressed."

BRITISH FINDINGS

Prevention methods such as masks used in mining, even those capable of trapping particles down to the size of coal dust appear to be insufficient. One would need a "self-contained breathing apparatus, or hoods or suits with independent air-supply" to be safe, according to the British journal.

Lancet describes a number of cases in which workers were either permanently or partially disabled due to enzyme inhalation.

One man, aged 38, developed an inflammation of the nasal passages after working one to two days with the enzymes. Four months later he began to develop a cough, and within six months from the time he began work he developed a sore throat, painful cough, chest tightness and difficulty in breathing. He was forced to stop work for three weeks, during which he was mostly bedridden and lost 10 lbs. On returning to work, severe chest tightness set in almost immediately.

Another worker, aged 45, was well until 12 months after starting work. He began to develop chest tightness and an inability to catch his breath, that eventually kept him off work for six weeks. On return to work, however, the same symptoms rapidly manifested themselves, and the man was forced to transfer to another department.

BAN IN SWEDEN

The Swedish Co-operative Movement, which controls about 27% of the detergent market in Sweden, has banned the production and sale of their enzyme product, Tend. The co-op found that many home users developed dermatitis on their hands, while factory workers developed lung disorders.

Dr. Alfred Byrne, medical correspondent of the London Observer, says in Nottingham, five per cent of 238 domestic workers who had used detergents with impunity for many years, suffered from intense irritation, blistering and swelling of the hands, since introduction of the enzyme detergent Ariel and Radiant.

The Colgate factory in Berkeley is dominated by an enormous tower which vomits forth a constant cloud of fine white dust that settles over a two block area. The tower is used for the conversion of liquid enzyme detergent into powder form.

Enzyme contamination has been a running fight at the plant for some time. Eight months ago, Local 6 of the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union forced the company to provide all workers with inhalator masks. Prior to that, the company issued surgical gauze masks.

BERKELEY ILLS

The Lancet article rejected as insufficient the very same masks worn by workers in the Berkeley plant, and according to workers, "you can still smell the stuff all the time." There are reports of coughing blood by people, particularly in the "spray finishing" section where boxes are packed and loaded with the detergent. The cutting room is said to be particularly bad, where damaged boxes are cut up and the soap re-used.

Workers complain that the company has done very little to clean up the plant, and efforts to cover loading machinery with plastic shields and to install vacuum cleaners have been largely unsuccessful. There is still loose dust around, and the constant odor of soap.

Almost all workers here have problems with rashes, particularly around the neck, hands and underarms. At least some complain of a "tight" feeling in their chests, and occasionally an inability to catch their breath.

The company claims to have introduced a new "prelled" enzyme with larger chunks, said to cut down the dust problem by 50%. Colgate says this new innovation will not excede the "tolerance level" for human beings, but refuses to give the union figures on what the tolerance level is. Even the company admits that before June "tolerance level" was exceeded in most areas of the plant. The amount of permanent damage done in that two year period can only be estimated, but it is possibly a great deal.

In any case, a company that can so coldbloodedly admit to consistently exceeding their own "levels of tolerance," can only be highly suspect when they now describe dust levels to be down "50%." The question bothering people at the plant is, 50% from what?

UNION CONCERN

"The damn company is waiting for an autopsy" grumbled a young unionist at Colgate. "They want someone to drop dead before they get off the dime.

"What is incredible is that with evidence mounting that enzymes pose a distinct health hazard to both consumers and workers, and no real evidence exists that the products do anything different than regular detergents, why do the big soap companies continue to manufacture it? Is it possible that it is nothing more than an advertising gimmick? Yet Proctor, Lever and Colgate are willing to subject their workers to permanent lung damage, and the consumer to skin damage and higher prices?

Something is mighty dirty in the soap industry, if this is the case, and it isn't clothes that's being taken to the cleaners — or in this case the laundromat.

USSR appraises new deputies

Who sits in the Supreme Soviet?

MOSCOW — In the June elections here factory and farm workers took over half the seats in the two lawmaking bodies which comprise the Supreme Soviet; women comprise nearly a third of the new delegates and nearly one out of every 20 seats is occupied by men and women under 30.

Of the 67 deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union and the 750 elected to the Soviet of the Nationalities, 481 were factory workers (31.7%); 282 collective farmers (18.6%), together comprising 50.3% of the total.

Those elected also included scientists, economists, members of the armed forces and cultural figures.

The number of deputies elected to the Soviet of the Union vary according to the population of each republic making up the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the basis of one deputy per 300,000 persons.

The Soviet of Nationalities, which has equal powers with the Soviet of the Union, elects an equal number of deputies from each republic, regardless of the size of population. A smaller number are elected to the body by autonomous republics and regions. Thus, for example, the Russian Republic, Turkmen and Latvia each have 32 deputies while the autonomous republic of Karelia elects 11 deputies.

18 YEAR OLD VOTE

Everyone over 18 years of age is eligible to vote. Eighteen year olds may be elected to the lower Soviets and at 23 may be elected to the Supreme Soviet.

Of the total number of candidates elected in this most recent election, 72.3% are members of the Communist party and the remaining 27.7% are non-party. Women comprise 30.5% and 18.5% are young people under 30.

Soviet electoral law provides for the possibility of several candidates being nominated for election in each district, but in practice only one is finally nominated. Any organization or individual may make a nomination or challenge one.

The reason generally given for single slate candidates is that because there are no antagonistic economic classes in the Soviet Union, it is natural for people in the constituency to arrive at an eventual, unanimous choice in their nomination meetings; though some Soviet figures have suggested that a contest between two or more would further sharpen interest.

Candidates have no individual expenses. These are met by the government — the people generally demanding to be fully informed on the candidates. The campaigns are "by no means routine affairs," wrote author Jessica Smith in a recent pamphlet on Soviet political processes. The deputies, she wrote, "are held severely to fulfillment of their election pledges."

'VOLUNTARY' GOV'T.

The right to recall deputies is well exercised. In a recent year, hundreds have been recalled at all levels.

It is estimated that there are now about 47,000 Soviets (governing councils) at all levels, with two million elected deputies. In addition, there are a growing number of volunteers who are part of the functioning Soviets, and now number over 23 million.

As far back as 1966, L. G. Churchward, Australian political scientist, observed, "Soviet local government is changing steadily. It is becoming less official and more 'voluntary,' more broadly based and less bureaucratic. If mass participation in the process of government is the key to democratic government, then local Soviets have progressed some way toward democratic government. Public participation is greater than it is in most other countries and it is increasingly effective at this level."

There has been a continuous growth in "voluntary" government here since then.

New Look GI greets Legion in Portland

PORTLAND, Oregon — When the American Legion was looking for a city safe enough to hold its annual convention in, they ruled out New York and decided on Portland.

New York might have provided too many peace demonstrators and the Legion didn't want the visit of its chief speaker — Richard Milhous Nixon — interrupted.

So from August 28 to September 3, 30,000 Legionnaires will occupy Portland and whoop it up with a march-to-victory-in-Vietnam parade and an address by the President himself.

Things have been difficult for the Legion. Most cities don't have the right atmosphere for the A.L.'s annual blend of war-mongering and super-patriotism.

Portland aparently does, since the group (of primarily old white war veterans) has held its convention there twice in the last five years.

This year, though, they might have to cross Portland off the list for the future. The People's Army Jamboree, a coalition of peace and anti-war groups, is sponsoring a "seven day peace reaction" in response to the Legion's convention.

The political surprise party for Nixon and the Legionnaires is called "The Revolutionary Festival of Life."

Plans include anti-war GIs and radical contingents joining the Legion parade, entering the drum and bugle contest, going to the parties and holding a mass meeting to coincide with the Nixon speech.

According to festival organizer, Barbara Garson, author of "MacBird" and GI organizer at the Shelter Half Coffee House, there will also be rock concerts and speakers from the Chicago "Conspiracy" trial.

The Jamboree needs money and people. If you're interested in giving the Legion a bang-up welcome to Portland, contact the People's Army Jamboree, P.O. Box 843, Portland, Oregon.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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by WILFRED G. BURCHETT

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In The Furtive War (1963), Burchett was the first to reveal secret U. S. intervention in Laos, and to foretell full scale war in Vietnam. His classic Vietnam: Inside Story of the Guerrilla War received wide acclaim at the first full and reliable account of the liberation forces in South Vietnam, and it still the best. Bertrand Russell said: "I date my own full involvement from my reading of Wilfred Burchett."

The late Bernard B. Fall had high praise for this "valuable" book. Senator Ernest Gruening: "Required reading." World Marxist Review: "A stirring account of the courageous struggle." Denver Post: "Burchett's focus is sharp and pointed. His survey is extensive and thorough." Richard Dudman, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Why the war of national liberation has been working and American special warfare has not."

You will read this book at one sitting—and then want to get it into the hands of every peace fighter as an invaluable weapon in the struggle to get the U.S. armed forces out.

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Hall on liberals:

'Never a very reliable ally'

(Continued from page 6)

a concentrated attack on the Left. From Sen. Margaret Chase Smith to Nathan Pusey of Harvard they are on the stump against the "danger from the Left."

Many of these liberals falsely claim they have credentials to speak out against the left because they spoke out against McCarthyism. Even if their claims were true it does not give such rights to anyone.

But the truth is that most of them spoke against McCarthyism when it became convenient. They placed themselves on record when the people had rejected McCarthyism. Most liberals either joined the wolf pack of reaction or remained silent when reaction was imprisoning and terrorizing people who expressed an opposition.

The ugly historic truth which must be recalled now is that most of our liberals were factors in creating McCarthyism. They helped create McCarthyism in the exact manner they are now helping to create a new reactionary offensive.

Then they were on the red-baiting stump. Now the "specter" is the whole Left. They were largely instrumental in creating the hysteria then, as they are again today. They created the liberal umbrella for the ultra right, then. They are doing it again today.

Liberals of convenience in fact are not liberals. When they run interference for reaction they are not in their true colors.

Today they run interference for reaction by attacking the Left — or again remaining silent. They do this by distorting the position of the Left. They know better but they use the few acts of violence committed by police and FBI agents within the ranks of the people's organizations and, in some cases, by some misled anarchistic individuals as a cover for their attacks on the Left.

IGNORE RACISM

While doing so, they ignore the real violence. They ignore the racist violence against black people. They ignore the growing repression and violence against the constitutional rights of every U.S. citizen.

There are times when liberals add to the struggle for democracy, but they are never a very reliable ally. Captialism is basically anti-democratic. Supporters of capitalism, even the liberal ones, cannot be consistent supporters of democratic or progressive causes.

When liberals support the cause of progress, that should be welcome. But when they waver and when they become the liberal cover for reaction, when they become allies of the anti-democratic forces they must be exposed.

Liberalism as a convenient cloak for reaction must be rejected and condemned by liberals who are seriously in the struggle against repression and war.

PW drive standings

Standings in the People's World 1970 Fund Drive as of July 21, 1970:

Area	Quota	Cash	Subs	Total	%
*Alameda	$ 5,500	$ 5,244.52	$ 271.00	$ 5,515.22	100.1
San Francisco ..	8,500	7,630.87	259.00	7,890.37	92.8
Los Angeles	$36,500	29,396.87	1,200.00	30,596.87	84.9
Washington	8,000	5,996.43	586.00	6,582.43	82.2
*Santa Barbara ..	150	259.00	15.00	274.00	182.6
*Marin	1,000	1,166.55	53.00	1,229.65	121
*Butte	150	165.00	12.00	177.00	118
*Sonoma	600	657.57	35.00	692.57	115
*San Mateo	150	131.00	28.00	159.00	106
*Riverside	1,900	1,960.00	21.00	1,981.00	104.5
*San Diego	700	707.00	18.00	725.00	103
*Nevada State ...	100	95.00	8.00	103.00	103
*Tulare	100	101.00		101.00	101
Santa Clara	2,500	1,911.50	103.00	2,014.50	80.5
Oregon	1,000	691.00	89.00	780.99	78
Contra Costa ...	550	691.00	67.00	758.00	75.8
San Bernardino	500	359.50		359.50	71.9
Fresno	350	224.00	7.00	231.00	66
Sacramento	100	58.00		58.00	58
Nevada Co.	100	43.00	4.00	47.00	47
Orange	275	115.00	14.00	129.00	46.9
N. San Diego ...	300	130.00	4.00	134.00	44.6
Santa Cruz	100	40.00		40.00	40
Arizona	300	103.00		103.00	34.3
Idaho	200	53.00	7.00	60.00	30
Stanislaus	100	20.00	7.00	27.00	27
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• WHAT'S ON

LOS ANGELES

DOROTHY HEALEY Telephone Program, 6:30 p.m. every Wednesday evening, Radio Station KPFK.

ANGELA DAVIS speaking on "The Soledad Prison Case," will introduce the three mothers of the defendants. Also Hugh Manes, ACLU attorney, will speak on "Prison Conditions." Don Wheeldin, MC. Friday, July 24, 8 p. m. Admission free. 2936 W. 8th St. Sponsored by the Fellowship for Social Justice.

YOUTH FESTIVAL for the People's World Sunday, Aug. 2 at 3048 S. Victoria, two to seven p.m. Bazaar, home cooked food, international travelogue, fashion show. $1.00 donation, children under 12, 25c. Youth for the People's World.

HOLD THE DATE. Sun., Aug. 9th and attend the 20th Festival of Nationalities at the American-Croatian Picnic Grounds, 330 S. Ford blvd. Enjo a fine cultural program—dancing, music and authentic food of all nationalities. Admission $1.00; students 75c; children free. Ausp.: L. A. Comm. for the Defense of the Bill of Rights.

THE SOUTHERN California Committee for the PW invites you to attend a dinner meeting at Clifton Cafeteria's Jan Sebastian Room in Century City (Santa Monica blvd.), Wednesday, July 22nd, 1970. Dinner from 5:00-6:00, cafeteria style. Followed by program featuring speakers on recent historic rank and file conference in Chicago.

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HOLD THE DATE for the 11th Annual Luau Saturday, July 25th, 1027 Brussels St., 8 p.m.

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• WANT ADS

CEMETERY LOT for sale, Walnut Creek. For information call The People's World business manager.

SAN FRANCISCO

WANTED: HELP! Voluntary, to work on cleaning, sorting, wrapping etc., at the PW office, 81 Clementina St., Call EX 2-1602.

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LOS ANGELES

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BOOKS

I. F. Stone exposes cold war front

Searching look at Korea's real history

THE HIDDEN HISTORY. By I. F. Stone. The Monthly Review Press. New York, 1970.

WHEN I first went to work as a copy editor for Ramparts magazine several years ago there were two writers we could never alter. One was Eldridge Cleaver, from whose work we could sometimes cut large chunks when his wife, Kathleen, came into the office to okay it.

The other was I. F. Stone, a man in whose work any change, covering more space than a comma, necessitated traumatic long-distance calls to his office in Washington.

Anti-aircraft gunners in the Korean People's Army, 1952

After reading Monthly Review's reprint of Stone's 1952 book, "The Hidden History of the Korean War," I appreciate his fussiness over the printed word much more. The book is filled with careful analysis, not of secret sources, but rather of the great mass of press releases, communiques and statistics released during the Korean war by the U.S. government, the U.N. and South Korea.

For those whose first understanding of U.S. government duplicity comes from the experience around Tonkin Gulf, Stone's book is an excellent historical tonic. The U.S., it seems, has been pulling these shady deals for quite a while.

STONE BEGINS his book with a detailed analysis of whether the North simply invaded the South or whether it went over to the offensive after a previous attack upon it from South Korea. Stone's examination of primary sources reveals that in the first days of the war nobody — including the U.S. ambassador in the South — was willing to confirm any more than that Nothern troops were in the South. That the North had invaded without provocation, nobody would confirm.

Only days later did the rest of the "free world" line up behind the State Department's criminal branding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an aggressor in the U.N. Of course, a few stalwart U.S. allies like Great Britain, backed up the State Department from the start, despite their own ambassador's silence for almost a week on the question of provocation.

ON THE QUESTION of "brainwashing" Stone dealt a definitive answer towards charges of mistreatment by North Koreans of U.S. prisoners of war. Paraphrasing an interview with released prisoners in the Saturday Evening Post, Stone writes: "The worst that happened to them . . . was the obligation to sit through interminable Communist speeches during indoctrination sessions." No prisoner suffered any physical harm.

Stone's summation of the book raises a question with which much of the peace movement around the war in Indochina still must come to grips — that is what to do with the economy if peace breaks out.

"While the arms race and the attendant inflation were ruining America's allies, American leadership was still gripped by the dread of the consequences of peace upon the economy . . . An economy accustomed to ever larger injections of inflationary narcotic trembled at the thought that its deadly stimulant might be cut off."

MONTHLY REVIEW did the left and the people of the U.S. a great service by re-printing Stone's book last summer. It deserves the careful reading that went into its making. And it deserves thought. Because the year since its re-publication have seen what can only be called, to pick up on Stone's metaphor, the cold turkey of the Nixon Administration in its feeble and tricky attempts at "withdrawal."

—GORDON ELLIS

FILM

Nichols' 'Catch 22' is the best U.S. anti-war picture

CATCH 22. A Paramount picture. Produced by John Calley and Martin Ransohoff. Directed by Mike Nichols. Screenplay by Buck Henry, based on the novel by Joseph Heller.

CATCH 22 is a powerful, incisive film. Director Mike Nichols and writer Buck Henry deserve all the plaudits that have been written about their recreation of Joseph Heller's brilliant novel into one of the best U.S. anti-war films.

It is difficult to describe the power of the film because it's a total effect. The script, the direction, the acting, the conception of the picture combine to drive home Heller's attacks on the brutality and insanity of wars as well as the purpose for which they are fought.

These themes are what dominate the film and the fine acting and direction implement that message rather than become the purpose of the film.

The film describes the desperate attempts of a bombadier, Capt. Yossarian, to get grounded because he's convinced "they," which turns out to be his squadron command, are trying to kill him.

His "paranoia" comes from the ever escalating number of missions the men are forced to fly before they get rotated to non-combatant status. Every time they get close to going home, the commander raises the number of bombing missions required to be sent back.

Yousarrian asks Dr. Daneeka, played by Jack Gilford, to ground him because he's crazy. The doctor turns him down because of Catch 22.

"Anyone who wants to get out of combat can't get grounded — 'cause he's not crazy — that's Catch 22."

REALITY BECOMES insanity and Yossarian becomes convinced that in order to be human, you have to be insane.

The squadron is lined up to receive medals for a mission in which they, led by Yossarian, dumped all their bombs in the ocean rather than hit an Italian town which has no military significance.

They're being given the medals to avoid the unpleasant publicity that would follow a court martial. Yossarian shows up to receive his medal nude. In the context of the film, it is the only logical human thing to do.

AN ENTERPRISING mess sergeant, Milo Minderbinder, skillfully played by Jon Voight, provides the focus for the film's comment on the business ethic for which the war is fought.

Milo sets up M&M Enterprises which trades, among other things, medical supplies and parachutes, for Egyptian cotton and other commodities. He sets up a hugely profitable business that all the men are "allowed" to buy shares of.

When Yossarian trys to help a wounded gunner, Snowden, he finds the morphine in the first aid kit has been expropriated by Milo and replaced with a share of M&M Enterprises.

When he confronts Milo later after the gunner has died, the soldier-businessman explains, "What will be good for M&M Enterprises is good for the country."

When Milo finds out the market for cotton has been glutted, he makes a deal with the Germans to bomb and strafe the U.S. airfield to destroy his warehouses.

Yossarian gets caught in the middle of the raid and screams in disbelief at Minderbinder "You made a deal with the Germans to bomb our airfield."

Milo assures him, "It's all in contract. That's what we're fighting for."

THERE IS A brilliant development by Nichols of a scene with the dying gunner Snowden and Yossarian. It provides the only really gory scene in the film.

But it is so carefully made an integral part of Yossarian's growing determination not to participate in the war, that it is one of the most powerful scenes in the film without being gross.

The casting of the picture deserves special mention. Nichols demanded and got some of the finest actors available. Included are Martin Balsam, Bob Newhart, Anthony Perkins, Richard Benjamin, Orson Welles and Art Garfunkel, better known for his singing, but marvelous as Capt. Nately.

IF YOU ARE one of the diminishing few that hasn't been able to dredge up the exhorbitant admission fee distributors are milking audiences for, swallow your complaints, in this case, and go see it.

—STEPHANIE ALLAN

ALAN ARKIN as Yossarian watches the funeral of a friend in 'Catch 22.'

It's the same all over

British dockers' angry strike

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

LONDON — For the first time since 1926, an official national dock strike is on here and an eerie silence blankets Dockland all around this island.

Transport and General Workers Union General Secretary Jack Jones, himself an ex-docker from Liverpool, says, "We are prepared for a long strike, if need be."

Britain's longshoremen now face the Tory government's State of Emergency Proclamation and the possible use of troops to move cargo.

Two thousand troops have been withdrawn from occupation of Northern Ireland, referred to as "riot duty," to be on hand here for strikebeaking.

The Tory Daily Telegraph wrote July 16, "The government is right to prepare itself for an emergency. Now is the time to stand firm."

The strike came after 18 months of protracted negotiations.

Key issue in the dispute is an increase in the basic wage rate which is now $26.58. The union has asked for an increase to $48.

Dockworkers actually average somewhere near $86 a week. But traditionally the basic rate has been the yard stick for setting piece work earnings, overtime and bonuses. The $26.50 figure has stood since 1966.

The employers have been, and are, adamant in their refusal to increase the basic rate even one penny. They have offered increases in bad weather pay, the "modernization bonus," vacation and holiday pay. But they will negotiate the basic rate only on a port-by-port basis.

Two weeks ago the employer offer was considered, by the union negotiators, led by Left Wing General Secretary Jack Jones, as sufficient to justify the convening of the National Delegate Conference of dockers and to appeal on TV and radio to withhold strike action until the conference met.

However, 30,000 indignant dockers struck in the key ports in accordance with the original call and disregarded the appeal of Jones. He came in for much criticism and at the reconvened delegate conference, they insisted upon taking up his action first, before even considering the offer of the employers.

Jones, while defending his right to make the broadcast, agreed that his action had been a mistake and assured the delegates that in the future he would first consult the delegates concerned.

The Communist daily Morning Star, that morning, editorially declared that while Jones had "rightly stressed the vital importance of democracy in the union" and had said "the final decision would have to be taken" by the delegate conference, it was "all the more regrettable that fully democratic procedures were not operated in this particular case, and that the original strike decision was not adhered to."

The delegate conference voted by 48 to 32 to reject the current offer of the port employers and to continue the official strike until a better basic rate of pay has been achieved. The Jones recommendation to accept the employers' offer as a basis for further talks and to call off the national strike, but giving the union negotiators power to take all necessary action in specific ports, was defeated 43 to 39.

Behind the pent up feelings of the longshoremen here is the two years-long battle over so-called 'modernization' and the struggle over containerization, with the closing down of many of the older docks, especially in London.

Further, while dock labor force dropped from 62,000 to 47,000 in recent years; productivity has increased 30% over the past 3 years; earnings have risen 25% but the cost of living has gone up 22% in the same period.

With the election of the Conservative government it was clear a showdown with the trade unions was wanted by both port employers and the Tories.

The chairman of the national port employers, William Tonge, said "If there is to be a crunch, let it come now." The Sunday Telegraph, from the same stable as the Tory Daily Telegraph, recently said "perhaps a showdown is precisely what Mr. Heath (Prime Minister) wants. If the dock employers can be encouraged to stand firm this could be the signal for a hard line across the whole range of industry."

The interests of the entire labor movement appear to be at stake. The outlook is for a long and bitter struggle. An immediate solidarity response by all of labor may well help shorten the length of the struggle, win the dockers demands, and reinforce all of the trade union movement for other struggles.

Community protests & Mayor Yorty smears

(Continued from Page One)

icans in the room spoke or understood English and none of the officers spoke Spanish. This conflicts with the police version that one of the policmen spoke Spanish.

Partly dressed, one wearing only his underwear shorts, the handcuffed Mexicans were led from the building. Ojeda said he was kept at the police station for one and one half hours before being transported to a hospital. It was in the hospital that he learned that two of his friends had met death from the police fusillade.

The events surrounding the shooting has raised many questions.

The two San Leandro policemen came here in search of one Daniel Gorostiza, who had been charged with murder in the Northern California city. They maintain a "Santa Ana informant" had tipped them off Gorositza was living in downtown Los Angeles area.

The San Leandro cops claimed they saw a car resembling Gorostiza's near the Seventh st. building and that they saw Gorostiza through the window. They returned with the five Los Angeles police that night to make the raid.

The day after the shooting Gorostiza, who had been living in the City of Commerce area, gave himself up to the police in that city. San Leandro police picked him up at 9 p.m. but did not announce this fact to the press.

News of Gorostiza's arrest leaked out at noon last Saturday. The police announced it after it had been discovered by the press. Since that time Gorostiza has pled not guilty to the murder charge in San Leandro.

When the four young survivors joined the all night protest vigil in front of the LAPD building in downtown Los Angeles last Saturday night there was considerable concern about their safety.

Also on the picketlines was a cross section of the Chicano community. At one stage they were joined by Rep. Edward Roybal (Dem-L.A.) who has called for an investigation of the shooting by the Civil Rights Commission as well as a federal grand jury.

Roybal warned "the midnight hour for police-community relations is swiftly approaching." The only Mexican American congressman from California said when the police pumped bullets into the Mexican nationals "the Mexican American community's faith in and respect for their law enforcement agencies was totally shattered that night."

He also cited the seven Chicano deaths in East L.A. sheriff's substations in the past year — five of them attributed to "suicide" — as another example of callous treatment of Chicanos.

Roybal announced that the Mexican government was conducting its own investigation into the police shooting and that its finding would be taken up in Washington at a "government to government level."

While community outrage was increasingly evident Mayor Yorty continued on his same old red baiting line. He spoke of "these days when militants constantly threaten violence" and of "professional agitators and subversives (who) seize every opportunity to exploit police mistakes for ther own ends."

Summertime

"Now is not the time of the summer soldier nor the sunshine patriot." Thomas Paine, journalist and revolutionary, wrote those words almost two hundred years ago, on the eve of the American Revolution.

Paine was in many was the father of revolutionary journalism, and his example has been followed by every major upsurge that has fought in the interests of the people. Marat, Marx, Lenin, Mao, Che, Ho Chi Minh, all understood the critical importance of a revolutionary press. Without a press, the people do not have a voice. Without a voice, we cannot be heard.

The People's World is a voice, a voice that speaks for struggles not often heard from in the diet of daily garbage we read every morning, or watch on the idiot box at night. To be a voice, we must have money, and to get money we must increase circulation. People have done great things to build this paper. Our readers are not "summer soldiers."

But we need not thousands of soldiers in this fight, or even tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands and millions. This, Lenin says, is where true politics begins. Keep punching.

RAZA DEFIENDA
A SUS HIJOS

BASTA YA. Chicano vigil outside Parker Center, Los Angeles police headquarters, protesting cop killing of two unarmed Mexican nationals. Demonstration was attended by about 400 persons at its height, including members of the black community and a few Anglos.

Farm workers union keeps on growing

(Continued from Page One)

ville area, which produces 70 percent of the nation's lettuce and celery.

The truck drivers and "carton stitchers" rejected the employers' proposed three year contract.

Popularity of the farm labor union in this area was reflected in the Ventura County Star-Free Press account of last Saturday's Citrus Festival parade, watched by more than 5,000. It reported:

"Strong applause along the half mile parade route was given the entry of the Santa Paula Friends of the Farm Workers.

"The float, depicting a gigantic sized man carrying a basket filled with fruit, was labeled 'The Farmworker, with Rights and Dignity.'

"Audience members periodically chanted the slogan of the label painted on the side of the truck pulling the float: 'Viva La Causa'."

Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, and William Kircher, AFL-CIO Director of Organization, addressed a rally of 500 citrus workers here last Friday.

Chavez said that the union has a considerable membership in Ventura county and the present walkout indicated that the workers seem to be ready to take economic action in support of their demands.

The initial demand here related to the piece work rates, which workers are not informed of until the end of the work day.

The union is demanding that workers be informed in advance of the earning rate.

Union spokesmen said that the strike may affect all of the 2,000 citrus pickers in Ventura